St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

VOL. XXVIII. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1879. NO. 154.

AUCTION SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE

Real Estate Savings Bank.

BY ORDER OF THE CIRCUIT COURT,

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY. OCTOBER 27th and 28th, 1879,

AT

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 212 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

UNIMPROVED.

16x76 feet N. Ninth st., E. S., 60 feet N. of Buchanan st., city block 1196.

127.6x125 feet at N. E. corner Utah and Compton (or Kansas) avenues, in city block 1501. Lots Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28.

50x140 feet on Victor st., south side, between Second Carondelet ave. and State st., 155 feet W. of State, fronting on Victor and McRea sts., city block 878.

302.6x102 feet Dover st., south side, depth on Second st. 117.4, on Third 100.9 feet (in Carondelet). Lots in city block ——.

220x180 feet Walton ave., W. S., Aubert place, (near Page). Lots Nos. 39 and 34. Block No. 5.

120x180 feet Bayard ave, E. side, Aubert place, near Page. Lots 15 and 16, block No. 5. Baker ave. north side, 155 feet east of King's highway, 40 feet in front, 80 feet in rear, 212 feet deep.

150x125 feet McNair ave., west side, between Lynch and Pestalozzi, city block 1417, lots Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

768.8x162 feet Olive street road, S. S., beginning at Boyle avenue, and running west towards Taylor ave., 768 feet, in survey No. 1665.

40x94 feet, city block 1197, between Second, Broadway and Buchanan and Angelrodt, fronting on alley.

125x162 feet Finney ave., south side, — feet east of Vandeventer ave.

177x162 feet Belle ave., north side, beginning 628 feet east of Vandeventer, and running east with N. line of Belle 177 feet.

89 feet in front, 17 feet in rear, and 135 deep, on Thirteenth st., at terminus of Webster st., city block 628.

34 x 99 feet Thirteenth st., west side, between Chouteau ave. and La Salle, being 26 feet north of La Salle, city block 477.

128x110 feet Olive st., N. side, between Cardinal and Compton, beginning 220 feet east of Compton on Olive, and running east 128 feet, in city block 1992.

81.5 feet in front, 46.4 feet in rear, by 147 feet on Grand ave., at S. E. corner proposed extension of Belle ave., city block 1064.

IMPROVED RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

3005, 3007, 3009, 3011 Cooper or Gratiot st., small brick houses, 2, 3 and 4 rooms each; also, a frame house containing 6 rooms, lot 75x120; will be sold singly or together, as desired; city block 1738.

3310 North Ninth st., lot 16x150; 2-story brick house, 6 rooms, in good order; city block 1195.

Six 4 and 6-room houses at northwest corner Bates and Main streets, numbered 101, 103, 105, 107, 109 111 Bates street; lots 94.4, 55.7 and 63.4, block 628; will sell singly or together, as desired. These houses bring a rental of $720 per annum.

811, 813, 815, 817 South Third st., near Lombard; four 5-room houses; lot 15x72 with each house.

2118, 2120, 2122, 2124 North Eleventh street, 5 and 6-room houses: all the houses built on lot—x—, in city block —.

728 South Eighth st.; lot 20x127.6; 3-story bricks, 9 rooms; hall, gas, bath, closets; city block 419.

1612 Clark avenue; lot 20.6x150; a 3-story brick house; 9 rooms, hall, gas, bath, closets, laundry, etc.; city block —.

2511 Second Carondelet ave.; lot 75x183; a good, substantial 9-room house, all modern improvements; an attractive place; city block 1390.

THE BEAUVAIS MANSION, that elegant city and suburban residence combined, situated on Grand avenue, west side, at entrance to Tower Grove Park. This property has a frontage of 660 feet on Magnolia avenue, and a frontage of 360 feet on Grand avenue, containing 5 42-100 acres, all nearly covered with improvements, flowers, fruits and shrubbery.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

116 and 118 North Second st., between Pine and Chestnut sts.—Lot 28 11 1-2x48 1-12 feet; 2 3-story brick houses, in city block 32.

1549 North Main st.—Lot 45x100; on 25 feet stands a 3-story brick house, store-room below, tenements above; 20 feet vacant; in city block 242.

80x100 feet at southwest corner Chouteau avenue and Second street, in city block 48.

323 North Main st., between Locust and Vine (one-half interest)—Lot 23 feet 7 inches x 65 feet 6 inches; a 3-story building covers the ground; in city block 30.

312 and 314 South Third street, between Myrtle and Spruce—Lot 32 1-12x80, 2 2-story brick houses; city block 56.

Third and Lombard streets, northwest corner.—Lot 58x157 feet 3 inches in front, with a front on alley of 120 feet; a large 2-story brick building, with sheds and porches, covers the ground; city block 75.

ACRE TRACTS.

8 33-100 acres on Eager avenue, 9 miles west from city; take Clayton road to Hanley road, south on Hanley to Eager avenue; lot 12, northwest quarter section 21, township 45, range 6 east.

The Hornsby Place, on Bellefontaine road, north of Hall's Ferry road—15 85-100 acres, former homestead of Doddridge Hornsby; covered with fruit and forest trees.

Papin avenue, West Side, in Cote Brilliante, 1,300 feet north of St. Charles Rock road; 8 arpents.

Lots 66 and 67 on Elliott, Leffingwell and Short avenues, in suburbs of Kirkwood, containing 9 81-100 acres.

37 1-2 acres on St. Charles Rock road, S. side, a short distance west of German Home, known as the Francis Wise Place, being part of section —, township 46, range 6 east.

2,000 feet by 200 feet at Jennings' Station, fronting on Switzer, Belle and Nellie aves., within 200 yards of Station; will sell by acre or front foot.

KIRKWOOD.

The Leftwich Place, having a front of 285 feet on Main st., running through to Jefferson ave., 330 feet; 3 blocks of depot; a large double 2-story frame house, containing 10 rooms, in good condition; said lot being E. half of block 23, Kirkwood.

TERMS:

Positive and Peremptory sale to the highest bidder, subject, however, to approval of Circuit Court, one-third cash, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years, with interest at 6 per cent on deferred payments, secured by deeds of trust on property sold. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. sharp, and in the order as above appears.

Plats of the property, circulars giving description and information concerning title, taxes, location, etc., or any other information desired, can be obtained by calling upon the undersigned. Certificates of examination of all the property offered for sale can be inspected at the office of FISHER & CO., 714 Chestnut street.

S. J. FISHER,

ASSIGNEE.

STILL THEY COME

Another First Premium

BY THE

Great Fair Association of St. Louis

AWARDED TO

SCRUGGS, VANDERVOORT & BARNEY

For the MARKED SUPERIORITY of their Goods, from the PLAIN COTTON SHEETINGS, COTTON SHIRTINGS, COTTON BATTING, WOOL BLANKETS, COTTON BLANKETS, PLAIN STAPLES and FANCY DRY GOODS, SILKS and LACE GOODS, BEST LADY'S DRESS,

Every First Premium

OFFERED WAS AWARDED TO

SCRUGGS, VANDERVOORT & BARNEY

Thus indorsing them as DECIDEDLY BEYOND ALL QUESTION the

Leading Dealers in Dry Goods!

And now comes the Award of FIRST PREMIUM for

BEST LADIES' GAITERS,

Thus attesting the fact that the same SUPERIORITY reigns throughout EVERY DEPARTMENT of this well-known establishment.

9 First Premiums

Embracing EVERY DEPARTMENT of the business. None were found able to contend successfully against

SCRUGGS, VANDERVOORT & BARNEY.

SOUVENIRS OF SONG.

A Week in Which Music Plays Second Fiddle to the Material Facts and Delicate Fancies of the Only Great Fair.

The Veiled Prophet Takes the Baton, Directs the Orchestra and Gains a Tremendous Encore.

A Few Notes of Current Comment.

St. Louis has had this week a real live Fair with Veiled Prophet accompaniments; and as St. Louis was never known to do more than one thing at a time, it has not pretended to make much of music during a week absorbingly devoted to porcine, bovine and equine facts and fancies. The prosaic is after all a so much larger ingredient in average experience than the poetic that the refinements of advancing culture get badly "left" when the material and needful elements of commercial progress assert themselves. But the Fair and all that has pertained to it are soon to be things of the past; and now—what next?

BREVES AND SEMI-BREVES.

Mr. C. D. Greene, Jr., has to-morrow the first chance at the position of organist of St. George's Church, just vacated by Dr. Goodman. Miss Ninie Russell will again fill Miss Myerson's place.

The quartet "Angel Friends" sung by the Union M. E. choir in their "Praise Service" last Sunday evening, was a highly successful piece of part singing in every respect but pronunciation. Accuracy, shading and tone effect were highly commendable.

The new string quintet referred to in last Saturday's POST-DISPATCH had its first rehearsal yesterday. The familiarity of the gentlemen composing this organization with the best music, their musical qualities and their devotion to their art, will enable them to make rapid progress.

Last week the P. D. related with tearful tenderness how that lovely vocal organization, the Amphion Quartet, ended its brief and beautiful life all too soon, as it were, leaving the waste places wholly desolate, unfragrant, uninviting. A friend who noticed this plaint sent us this sorrowful suggestion: "Whom the gods love die young." Now we know how it is.

An amateur composer of St. Louis, Mr. E. A. Andrews, has been in town, and felt sorry that his occupation did not permit him to spend the season in our city, as St. Louis offers comparatively few musical treats among the local talent.—N. Y. Mus. Times.

Now who is Mr. E. A. Andrews and what did he ever compose? Is his name inscribed so high on the imperishable scroll of fame that nobody has yet seen it, and will he surely languish and die on account of the paucity of "musical treats" and other "treats"—in St. Louis? By all means let him betake himself to the metropolis. Whoever he may be, it is easily possible that St. Louis can spare him.

The absence of the fair amateurs who were wanted on board the ship Pinafore on Wednesday night is said to be owing to the default of the livery stable proprietor in his engagement to furnish carriages; and he in turn alleges that as everybody knows the Veiled Prophets had right of way that night, and the demands of the Boss Prophet could not be neglected nor gainsaid. It was just as well, perhaps, that life fates decreed it thus.

The entertainments of the St. Louis Lecture Course this winter will include the Kate Thayer Concert Troupe, in which are Arbuckle and Tagliapietra. A novelty of the concert is Schubert's "Serenade," sung by Miss Thayer, with the obligato accompaniment of Arbuckle's cornet; and a greater novelty is Tagliapietra in a repertoire which does not present either "The Palms" or "Non e ver." Incredible as it may seem, that unambitious "artist" is credibly reported to have learned a new song.

Mr. George Heerich's concert is announced for the 31st inst. at Library Hall. If the people of St. Louis have any pride or generosity in the direction of encouraging our best home talent, this announcement affords them an opportunity which they ought eagerly to embrace and show their faith by their works. Mr. Heerich is an enthusiastic and earnest student, of great native ability, who has won his way by the ample endowments of nature and his intense application, to a position as a violinist which should make any city proud of him. His modesty and kindness are so fittingly allied to his fine capabilities that it ought to be a pleasure and a privilege for the citizens of St. Louis to make the coming concert a testimonial that will adequately mark their high appreciation of Mr. Heerich as a musician and a gentleman.

If the Second Baptist Church people are determined to have real congregational singing—a few years from now—they have gone at it in the right way. On Sunday morning, for half or three quarters of an hour, Prof. Bowman has the children and younger people of the congregation fairly in hand. The purpose is both to sing and sing well. There is careful attention paid to what the teachers call "attack," crescendo and other available forms of choral expression. By-and-by all this work will show finely in the services of the church, when there will be a body of people who are able to sing "with the spirit and the understanding." The trouble generally is that there is no union of these two elements. Pertinent to this it may be remarked that what is called congregational singing in most of our American churches is a dismal failure, because it lacks unanimity and heartiness—our young people having come to be so very refined in their methods. A class in a Mission Sunday-school will give you a bigger volume of ringing melody than a whole congregation of the Misses Squeak and the Messieurs Mild-mush, typical characters too widely emulated.

An advertised performance to which neither the needed actors nor the needful audience come, as was the case with amateur Pinafore on Wednesday night, is a little unusual. But if abundant concurrent testimony as to the quality of Monday night's performance is to be relied on, the "indefinite postponement" which has been announced of the second performance should be made definite for a hundred years. It may be a good place to say here of beneficiary performances generally, what seems very true, that the intrinsic deserving of a worthy charity and the kindly nature of people who consent to be advertised in the most superlative terms as offering a superlative entertainment in its aid furnish no sufficient atonement for a performance which is sometimes so marked by ill-adaptation, inconsequence and inefficiency throughout that the few pleasing features it may include do not suffice to redeem it from inexcusable demerit. That they shall not be judged by the standard applied to artists is the most that can be claimed by amateur vocalists and players who engage in a dollar-a-ticket performance for the amusement of the paying public. And every worthy amateur effort is degraded by the sentiment that a much vaunted performance which is really too poor for accurate description, must not be "spoken against," out of consideration for the people who get it up, or participate in it, or the thing that supposably profits by it.

K. K. K. K.

The Pine Street Presbyterian Church will give a Koral, Komic, Kostume Koncert at Mercantile Library Hall on Thursday evening, October 30.

People will now know what the four K's mean that they have seen posted up about town. The Pine Street Presbyterian Church has a good reputation for getting up enjoyable entertainments. It gave an old folks' concert last year which was a most delightful affair.

The K. K. K. Koncert will be given in a manner different from anything in the amusement line ever seen in the city. The singers will embrace some of the best talent in the city.

THE HOME.

It is not doubted that men have a home in that place where each one has established his hearth and the sum of his possessions and fortunes; whence he will not depart, if nothing calls him away; whence if he has departed he seems to be a wanderer, and if he returns he ceases to wander.—[Definition from Civil Law.

"Then stay at home, my heart, and rest;
The bird is safest in its nest;
O'er all that flutter their wings and fly
A hawk is hovering in the sky;
To stay at home is best."
—[Longfellow.

Domestic Hints.

Few persons who are now knitting those rugs from raveled carpets know how to finish them. After the knitting is completed they should be laid on the floor in an uncarpeted room, face down, stitched evenly and firmly tacked. Then with a paint-brush cover the back with thick flour paste and leave it to dry for a week. Then take it up and line it; it will be found to be a very great improvement. The French make no use of oil on thin stained floors, and we give to the readers of the Home a receipt which will be found to be of practical value. Take a gallon sauce-pan and nearly fill it with walnut husks. Then cover with water—boil half an hour and strain. When cool put on the floor with a brush. Let it dry for three days, remembering that the floor must not be stepped upon for that time. Melt yellow wax in the oven; while hot add the turpentine in the proportion of one half pound wax to three pints of turpentine; keep hot by setting the bucket containing the mixture in an earthen dish filled with boiling water and apply hot. Be careful that the turpentine does not go near the fire. After this the floor must be rubbed with both a brush and a flannel cloth.

A friend thus describes something she saw in an English country house: A pair of brown blanket curtains, hung up before a very cold, draughty hall door, had a broad border of large lilies and leaves, applique, on light blue sateen, and were looped back with broad bands of blue when not required. They were veined and outlined with blue worsted of the same shade. Another pair had large poppies and wheat ears in clusters, every cluster being tied round the stalks with a shaded light blue ribbon, all worked in thick fleecy wools; the bands were worked to match. There was a space between every bunch. Some bed-room curtains were of brown holland, with a broad band of light blue serge, on which was worked a design of lilies and leaves cut out and applique; the band of serge was fourteen inches wide, and the design eight and a half inches. There was an undulating stalk, first chain-stitched, and then (after the ground was cut away) buttonholed with unbleached thread, and then a large lily on one side and a leaf or two, then a bud and another lily from the other side, and so on, so that there was no stiffness. The mantelshelf and table were covered with blue, and had narrow borders, matching the curtain and the quilt and a chair back, all *en suite*.

Coming Back to Town.

Open windows, housemaids' brushes, plasterers and painters are all indications that people have come back to town and are putting their houses into readiness for the winter. Perhaps a few suggestions at this time may not come amiss.

The new craze for painting on gold paper makes a most effective style of ornamentation. It may be used for dados, panels or any wall decoration. A dado can be put up by the paperhanger, either of plain or craped paper and painted with flowers, birds, etc. A simple but very effective dado for a small room has been made with a ground of plain neutral violet paper and panes of gold-craped paper painted with natural flowers. The plain paper was of ordinary dado height, a strip of black paper, half an inch wide, running round the top, and about three inches below the panels. These were fourteen inches in height by five and a half in width and arranged one and a half widths apart, the top being on a level with the upper edge of the purple paper, and each was bordered with the same strip of black. They had flowers singly or in groups or branches, painted with much play of color and distinctiveness of light and shade and arranged in long, narrow form, so as to be equi-distant from each edge. There were no two alike, nor was any order followed in their arrangement, all having been painted just as the flowers could be had and many being apt illustrations of the beauty of common things. But one, especially good and effective, was a large purple iris, another a branch of almond blossom, yet another had grasses and another bulrushes. The shutters of the room were chocolate brown and were also painted with flowers, one having a group of the flowering rush and another a large dock in blossom, with its reddened stems and leaves. Bordering may very suitably be painted on gold paper, with ivy, honeysuckle, convolvulus, passion flower, or any other which is appropriate, and edged with black or dark neutral color.

Care of Flowers.

There are many things in the care and cultivation of flowers which need frequent repetition. Nearly all flowering plants need rest at some season of the year. It should not be expected that the roses, fuchsias, etc., which have been kept at their best flowering all summer, will continue to do so all winter. They must have rest. Their natural habits are to grow and bloom six months and then rest six. The fuchsias require less rest. If any one wants tea, noisette, China or bourbon roses to be gay during the winter, they should be kept in some cool, shady place during summer. Keep the buds picked off, and see that roots do not grow through the bottom of the pots.

Most plants require rich soil. But the person who raises flowers must study this question carefully by learning the history and nature of the plants in their care. While one plant is a native of bogs and ponds, requiring constant water, others are natives of arid deserts, requiring comparatively no dampness. While these are extremes, they all vary more or less in the degree of dampness required for their prosperity. This must be studied and practiced.

Plants require a rich soil, and no article which can be had so easily is as good as hen manure, used as a liquid, but for indoor pots too much is offensive. Commercial fertilizers have no bad smell. Charcoal is not sufficiently used when it can be so easily had. The wood coals in the ashes removed from stoves or fireplaces are just what is wanted. It is far better for drainage at bottom of pots than gravel, broken crockery or brick. Charcoal absorbs ninety times its bulk of ammonia, and, when finely pulverized and mixed with earth, it is highly beneficial to the growth of plants.

Getting Out of the Difficulty.

When Professor Aytoun was proposing a marriage to his first wife—a daughter of Professor Wilson—the lady reminded him that it would be necessary to ask the approval of her sire. "Certainly," said Aytoun; "but, as I dislike speaking to him on this subject, you must go and tell him yourself." The lady proceeded to the library and told her father that Professor Aytoun had asked her to become his wife. She added: "Shall I accept his offer, Papa? He says he is too diffident to name the subject to you himself?" "Then," said old Christopher, "I had better write my reply and pin it to your back." He did so, and the lady returned to the drawing-room. There the suitor read the answer to his message, which was: "With the author's compliments."

Neatness in Women.

A woman may be handsome or remarkably attractive in various ways; but if she is not personally neat she cannot hope to win admiration. Fine clothes will not conceal the slattern. A young woman with her hair always in disorder, and her clothes hanging about her as if suspended from a prop, is always repulsive. Slattern is written on her person from the crown of her head to the soles of her feet, and if she wins a husband he will turn out, in all probability, either an idle fool or a drunken ruffian. The bringing up of daughters to be able to work, talk and act like honest, sensible young women, is the special task of all mothers, and in the industrial ranks there is imposed also the prime obligation of learning to respect household work for its own sake, and the comfort and happiness it will bring in the future. Housework is drudgery; but it must be done by somebody, and had better be well than ill-done.—[Ex.

A Curious Freak.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

A curious instance of partial loss of memory is mentioned in the French papers. A painter, who was visiting a friend at Sceaux, was standing on a balcony on the second floor, when he overbalanced himself and fell on the ground below. Every one rushed down stairs, expecting to find him dead, but he quickly picked himself up and seemed unhurt. When, however, he turned to address his friends, he could not remember their names. He had forgotten his own, and, to his utter astonishment, he also found that he could not recall a single substantive. He can pronounce one after the other the letters of which the names of his wife and daughter are composed, but he is unable to unite them into one word.

THE LITERARY WORLD.

Notes on Recent Publications in America and Europe.

AT HOME.

Another volume devoted to "The Mound Builders" is announced.

A Philadelphia lady is the happy possessor of a John Wesley manuscript.

Frank Siller has made a German translation of Longfellow's "Evangeline."

Paul H. Hayne, the Southern poet, thinks of making his home in the North.

Alexander Johnston's (A. M.) "History of American Politics" is concise and clear in its statements, and to those who must learn as they run will prove of great value.

D. M. Bennett, New York, republishes in a single volume "Supernatural Religion," a controversial work which for several years has been the subject of considerable discussion among English and American theologians.

The first edition of "The Life and Epoch of Alexander Hamilton," by Chief-Justice Shea, being all sold, a new one, revised and enlarged, will be published in a few days. The work is being translated into French by the Marquis Talleyrand-Perigord, and will be published in that language in Paris.

"Toinette" is the name of a story of supposed southern life, by Albion W. Tourgee, late Judge of the Supreme Court of South Carolina. This is merely a new edition of an old book. The preface to this edition is its most interesting feature. The author says that he wrote from actual experience. Fords, Howard & Hurlbert are the publishers.

"The Great Singers" and "The Great Violinists," by Mr. George Ferris, will be published by the Appletons, who also announce a series of anecdotal biographies of French painters and French writers by Maurice Mauris. This firm will soon publish "Di Cary," a novel of Virginia life since the war, by Jacqueline Thornton, and "A Gentle Belle," by Christian Reid.

An item getting into print that a well-known publisher in this city had said that a certain edition of Ruskin was worth $5,000, he was immediately beset by offers from every one in the country who had that edition to buy. The truth was that he had said $500, but an additional cipher was added by a mistake of the printer. Hence the excitement among the book owners.—[N. Y. Herald.

Warren F. Draper, Andover, Mass., has in press a translation of the "Poema Admonitorum" of Phocylides, as edited with Latin notes by the late Professor J. B. Fewling, Ph. D., of the University of Wisconsin. The translation is made by Henry T. Goodwin, of Madison, in the same State. This old Greek poem was first presented to the American public at the annual meeting of the philologists of this country, at Poughkeepsie, in 1867. Mr. Draper also has in hand a book by the Rev. G. Frederick Wright, of Andover, entitled, "The Logic of Christian Evidences," which is described as an attempt to readjust the perspective of the old time evidences, in order to meet the demands of modern discussions in science.

Notes Abroad.

"The Posthumous Memoirs of Prince Metternich"—1773-1815—are announced by Porter & Coates.

"Shirley," who writes numerous essays for English magazines, is Mr. John Skelton of Edinburgh.

Professor Galachoff has in press a work on the "History of Russian Literature," which will appear this month.

Mr. Lecky's "History of England in the Eighteenth Century" has been translated into German by Dr. Ferdinand Lowe.

Notwithstanding the gloomy forebodings found in the preface to the "Data of Ethics," Mr. Herbert Spencer was never in better health than at present.

The season being over in London and society gossip somewhat dull, Milton's divorce from his wife in 1643 is a subject up for animated discussion in the literary papers.

A recent volume in the "Achme Library" is Carlyle's life of Robert Burns. Why the editor of this little book has not brought his biographical sketch of Carlyle down later than 1859 we fail to understand.

Of Froude's "Caesar," the Times of London says: "Such as it is, and with all its defects, it brings the greatest of Romans extraordinarily close to us. Whether it be praise or blame to say it, never has antiquity been made more modern."

The memoir of his late wife, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, which includes a narrative written by the late Mrs. Tait herself of the death of her five children from scarlet fever, at Carlisle, is attracting the encomiums of the London press. Macmillan is the publisher.

Mr. Swinburne's "Flat Burglary" on Shakspeare is the title of Mr. Furnivall's reprint of his two letters to the Spectator of September 6 and 13 on Mr. Swinburne's "conveyance" from the poet of "The Tempest," "Cymbeline," "Coriolanus," "1 Henry IV," "King John," "Richard III," "Venus and Adonis," "Lucrece" and "Sonnet 38."

The Rev. M. J. O'Brien, of Belfast, Ireland, has in the press a historical and critical account of the famous "Prophecy of St. Malachy with Regard to the Succession of Popes." Mr. O'Brien hopes not only to establish the non-authenticity of the "Prophecy," but also to give a clew to the forger of it. Messrs. Gill & Son, of Dublin, are to be the publishers.

M. E. About's new novel will begin to appear in the XIXme Siecle in November or December. It will probably be called "Terre a Terre." It is a picture of bourgeois life, quite free from the horrors of the so-called naturalistic school now in fashion, and the author tries to show that there are respectable and happy families in France in whose fortunes a reader can take an interest.

The Polish novelist who wrote under the nom de plume of T. T. Jez was Colonel Milkowski, an insurgent leader in 1863. He performed the notable feat of forcing his way with 220 insurgents through a column of 4,000 Roumanian soldiers posted on the frontier. He began to write novels in 1857, since when he has written about two a year. They are described as being "historical, socialistic and political at the same time."

Major Serpa Pinto's new work, giving the account of his great journey across Africa, will be entitled "The King's Rifle; from the Atlantic to the Indian Sea, Across Unknown Countries, and Discovery of the Great Zambesi Affluents." It will be enriched by numerous woodcuts from Major Pinto's own sketches and photographs, also by about fifteen maps. Editions in French, Portuguese, German and English are being simultaneously prepared.

Signor Alessandro Chas, of La Propagandan Literaria, of Havana, is supervising in Paris the publication of a large scale map of the Island of Cuba, of which Messrs. Obarro & Vilaverde, of No. 194 Broadway, are the American agents. The map will measure six feet square, and in addition to the fullest and latest topographical information on the map proper, will supply a mass of tabulated statistical data concerning the island's population, commerce, institutions, and so forth. It will be ready next month.

The Streamlet.

[Moncure D. Conway, in St. Nicholas for October.]

A Streamlet started forth from a spring in the side of the mountain, and, after an infancy of gay leaps in bright cascades, spread out into a more quiet and steady movement. It began then to dream and meditate on the object for which it existed. While in this grave mood a Will-o'-wisp darted out and danced over its waters.

"Ah!" cried the Streamlet, "this is a heavenly light sent to tell me what I wish to know, and to guide my course."

But the Will-o'-wisp soon flitted away, and vanished, leaving the Streamlet more perplexed than before. Its first creed was gone. Then a rosy cloud floated in the sky and mirrored itself in the bosom of the stream.

"This," it cried, "is a token of paradise!"

But a wind ruffled the water, and the tinted cloud was mirrored no more; and when the streamlet became still again, the rosy cloud had passed from the sky. Then a water-lily expanded on its waves.

"Behold!" said the Streamlet; "to nourish this beauty is the end and aim of my life."

But the lily presently folded up and perished. The Streamlet moved on. Presently it came to a spot where men had thrown hard stones in its way, obstructed its course, turned it aside through a narrow channel and forced it to rush in a confused, perilous way over a wheel.

"Alas!" cried the Streamlet; "is it then for this agony I was born?"

But after some wild splashes the Streamlet found itself at peace again, and went on widening. And now a glorious moon came out and showered gold all over it.

"How wealthy I am!" cried the Streamlet.

The moon waned. But the stars came out, and ripples caught them as bright marvels; they hinted deeper, steadier glories yet to be revealed. But the stars set.

At length a poet reclined on its bank and sang to it:

"Sweet Streamlet! What a bright life must have been yours! What flowers must have fringed your gliding way, what rosy clouds you have reflected, what stars have risen to tell you their secrets ere they have set! You have done brave work, too. You have watered the meadow and made it wave with grain; you have conspired with the sun to ripen the harvest, and, when matured, you have helped turn it into bread. Not for any one of these joys and uses were you made, but for all! So may the stream of life run on, with varied happiness and hopefulness, not anxious about the unknown sea to which thou and I, Fair Stream, are tending."

As the Streamlet listened, all the beauties it had known shone out again, and they all clustered—dancing light, rosy cloud, golden moon and serene stars—around the great sorrow it had encountered, the obstruction which had ground grain for man; for that, transfigured in the poet's song, seemed the happiest experience of all.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

John McCullough at the Olympic.

The Wallack Combination in "The Two Dromios" at Pope's.

"Evangeline" at De Bar's—Theatrical Attractions Elsewhere.

Gossip Concerning Authors, Actors and Artistes—Footlight Flashes—Stage Notes.

The hearts of the theatrical managers have overflowed with joy this week. The Fair attracts an immense multitude to the Future Great, and as a consequence the theaters have reaped a rich harvest. More money has been made than during any previous week of the season. The bill of fare set before the people that thronged our city was both rich and varied enough to suit all palates. Each of the three homes of Thespis was crowded nightly and hundreds were turned away. Legitimate held sway at the Olympic, where John McCullough and his admirable company have appeared in a round of classic dramas, embracing "The Gladiator," "Jack Cade," "Hamlet" and "Richelieu." Mr. McCullough is one of the foremost actors in the profession, and his reception here is always enthusiastic. This time he brought with him a strong support that enabled him to put the plays on the boards with a thoroughness and completeness seldom witnessed. Mr. Fred. B. Warde's abilities as an actor need no brush. He is a conscientious and able artist, and all his personations are excellent and finished. He is never slovenly, but sustains his role evenly throughout, and is attentive to every detail. Miss Emma Stockman (Mrs. John W. Norton), who may be said to have debuted this season as leading lady, her reputation having been acquired as a soubrette, has received hearty encomiums for her splendid acting. She is a most talented lady and plays with a vigor, grace and power that have both surprised and charmed her many admirers, who scarce could credit that she possessed the remarkable versatility which has enabled her to step from a soubrette to the first ranks as a leading lady. Another young lady of much promise is Miss Mittens Willett, who is the daughter of an old and well known St. Louis journalist. This is only her second season on the stage, but she has advanced rapidly in her profession and has rendered the roles assigned her with histrionic ability quite unexpected. She is already a charming actress, and if we mistake not will in time take a high rank. "Julius Caesar" will be the programme to-night at the Olympic.

Haverly's Juvenile Pinafore Company have played a most successful engagement at Pope's Theater. It was the first children's Pinafore that has been seen in this city, and consequently had a flavor of novelty about it. The little ones, too, both sang and acted charmingly. The Deadeye, in particular, was a surprising performance. "Pinafore" will be repeated this evening for the last time.

The Grand Opera-house has been the abode of fun and jollity. Rice's Original Evangeline Company was the attraction, and the sparkling music, extravagant fun and bright jokes kept the audience in one long-continued laugh. "Evangeline" will be given this evening.

The Theatre Comique has done a splendid business. Its variety entertainment was of the best kind and duly appreciated by the audience.

The Hyers Sisters, with a colored troupe, have given fine performances at the Mercantile Library Hall. These ladies are talented artists. This evening a grand double bill comprising "Pinafore" and "Urlina" will form the programme.

Announcements.

John McCullough will remain another week at the Olympic. His programme is as follows: Monday, "Virginius;" Tuesday, "Othello;" Wednesday, "Richard III.;" Thursday, "Othello;" Friday, "The Wife;" Saturday, "The Gladiator." Sheridan Knowles' "Wife" has never been performed by McCullough—or, at any rate, not for ten years. It is a strong play. McCullough will personate Julian St. Pierre, and Miss Emma Stockman Mariana—a strong role. "The Wife" was played in St. Louis seven years ago by Mrs. Conway.

The "Evangeline" troupe will continue at De Bar's with no change of programme until Thursday, when "Conrad, the Corsair," will be produced.

At Pope's Theater the Wallack Four Star Combination are billed, the "stars" being Miss Genevieve Rogers, Frank E. Aiken, Owen Fawcett and Harry Rainforth. "The Two Dromios" will be given in the early part of the week and "A Scrap of Paper" the latter part. This is not Lester Wallack's Company, but one that has been playing together for several seasons. It is their first visit to St. Louis. Many of the actors are well known, and the company is highly spoken of.

The attraction at the Theatre Comique will be the Belle Howitt New York Burlesque Combination. There will also be a first-class variety company, including Manchester and Jennings, Childs and Cushman, Keating and Sands and Miss Carrie Laramie.

LOCAL NOTES.

The stage mounting of "Pinafore" at Pope's has been greatly admired.

Wm. McConnell, who appeared as Guildenstern in "Hamlet" at the Olympic, is an actor of merit.

Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin (Kitty Blanchard) will follow the Evangeline Troupe at De Bar's.

Mr. J. J. Collins, late stage manager of the Olympic, and at present of the McCullough Combination, is in the city.

Den Thompson in "Joshua Whitcomb" comes after McCullough at the Olympic; then Robson and Crane in "The Two Dromios."

Theaters Elsewhere.

NEW YORK.—At the Park, E. A. Sothern; Union Square, Aldrich & Parsloe's "My Partner" combination; Standard, Bandeman Combination; Grand Opera-house, Mr. and Mrs. Florence; Fifth Avenue, Grau's French Opera Troupe; Academy, Maretzek's English Opera Company; Haverly's, Weathersby-Goodwin Froliques; Woods' Broadway, Padgett & Bassett's "Bric-a-Brac" Combination.

PHILADELPHIA.—At the Park, Union Square company; Walnut, Kiralfy's "Black Crook"; Arch, Criterion Comedy company; Broad, Emerson's Megatherian Minstrels; North Broad, Crosby's American Opera company; New National, Rose Lisle's "Zola" combination; Academy, Strakosch's Italian Opera company.

BOSTON.—At the Museum, "The Humbugs;" Park, "On Bail," and Maltby's "Two Flats and a Sharp;" Howard Athenaeum, "Not Guilty." The Globe Theater opens Monday with Daniel Bandmann and his entire company.

CHICAGO.—At McVicker's, Lotta; Haverly's, Colville Burlesque Company; Hooley's, Robson and Crane; Hamlin's, Milton Nobles' Combination.

WASHINGTON.—At the National, Rice's Surprise Party; Ford's, The Strategists; Lincoln Hall, Carlotta Patti Concert Troupe.

CINCINNATI.—At Pike's, Mary Anderson; Grand, Denman Thompson; Heuck's, Richmond and Von Boyle Combination.

CLEVELAND.—At the Opera-house, B. McCauley Combination; Academy, Scanlan & Cronin's Combination.

LOUISVILLE.—At McCauley's, Oates Opera Company; Library Hall, Allen, Delehanty and Hengler's minstrels.

BROOKLYN.—At Haverly's, Clara Morris; Park, Joseph Jefferson; Novelty, Kate Claxton Combination.

INDIANAPOLIS.—At the Opera-House, Buffalo Bill Combination; Park, Jane Coombs combination.

BALTIMORE.—At Ford's, Edwin Booth; Holliday's, G. C. Howard's "Uncle Tom" Combination.

SAN FRANCISCO.—At the California, Ada Cavendish; Standard, Emily Melville Opera Company.

RICHMOND, VA.—Ada Richmond's Opera Company, Grover's "Boarding house" Company.

COLUMBUS.—At Comstock's, Big Four Minstrels; Grand, Hermann Combination.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Emma Abbott Opera Company.

NASHVILLE.—Mahn's "Fatinitza" combination.

PITTSBURG.—"Queen's Evidence" Combination.

BUFFALO.—Saville's Pinafore combination.

NEW ORLEANS.—M'liss combination.

TROY, N. Y.—John T. Raymond.

THE PARIS AND LONDON THEATERS.

The Paris theaters on September 20 were presenting plays, etc., as follows: Opera, "Faust;" Francais, "Hernani;" Odeon, "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon;" Gymnase, "Ce le qu'on n' Epouse pas," and "Les Ilotes de Pithiviers;" Varieties, "Le Voyage en Suisse;" Palais Royal, "Revue Trop Tot," and "La Perruque;" Porte St. Martin, "Cendrillon;" Folies Dramatiques, "Les Cloches de Corneville;" Nations, "Notre Dame de Paris;" Troisieme Theatre Francais, "La Veuve Chapuzot;" Chateau d'Eau, "Le Loup de Kervegan;" Chatalet, "La Venus Noire;" Cluny, "Claudie;" Nouveautes, "Les Trente Minions de Gladiator;" Bouffes Parisiens, "Panurge;" Ambigu, "L'Assommoir;" Fantasies Parisiennes, "Le Droit du Seigneur;" Vaudeville, "La Villa Blancmignon" and "La Chanson du Printemps;" Renaissance, "La Petite Mademoiselle."

The London theaters September 22 were presenting plays, etc., as follows: Haymarket: "The Heir-at-Law" and "A Widow Hunt;" Adelphi, "Ticket-of-Leave-Man" and "Jessamy's Courtship;" Lyceum, "The Bells," "The Boarding School" and "Bella's Escape;" Princess', "Drink;" Gaiety, "Uncle" and "Handsome Hernani;" Olympic, "H. M. S. Pinafore" and "Fairies' Fancy Ball;" Strand, "Ruth's Romance" and "Mme. Favart;" Globe, "The Happy Man" and "Les Cloches de Corneville;" Vaudeville, "Home for Home," "Two Roses" and "Our Domestics;" Opera Comique, "Cups and Saucers," "H. M. S. Pinafore" and "After All;" Court, "Fernande;" Royalty, "Crutch and Toothpick and "Venus." Alhambra, "Princess of Trebizonde" and "Le Carnaval a Venise;" Criterion, "Jilted" and "Betsy;" Imperial, "The 'Beaux' Stratagem;" Duke's, "Is He Jealous?" and "New Baby On;" Park, "Poor Relations" and "Day After the Wedding;" Surrey, "Corporal Shako," "Jo" and "B. B.;" Standard, "H. M. S. Pinafore;" Britannia, "Three Lives" and "The Fiery Ordeal;" Grecian, "The Black Flag," "Fliptomania" and "Miles' Boy."

Dramatic Notes.

Ada Cavendish has gone to San Francisco.

Rose Hersee is prodigiously successful in Australia.

Miss Ada Dyas has been engaged as a member of Wallack's stock Company.

A new version of "Frou-Frou" is being played in Scotland under the title of "Butterfly."

The new play, "Fritz in Ireland," is filled in with all Irish characters excepting one—Fritz, the German.

On their return from the Pacific Coast Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels will sail for an extended tour in Europe.

Modjeska is last heard of in Cracow, whither she went to take part in the Krasewiki (a Polish poet) celebration.

Robson and Crane advertised in San Francisco for twelve old women with one eye each for their new play of "A. D. 1900."

Miss Rose Eytinge begins an English provincial tour at Liverpool, on the 20th inst., under the management of Cyril Searle.

Mlle. Melita is an actress who seldom performs. She travels and has a pretty villa in the Rue Byron. She has been sold up by Arsene Houssaye, the historiographer of the demi-monde.

Manager Gilmore of Niblo's Garden has petrified the bill posters by offering the Board of Aldermen $50,000 for the exclusive privilege of sticking up bills within the corporate limits of New York city.

A new comedy to be produced in Dublin is called "The Grass Widows." All the female characters are in the social condition described by the title. The lot of the male characters is to be envied.

Mr. John Gilbert has been seriously sick for some days, and confined to his bed. Mr. Gilbert is close upon seventy, and was recently the recipient of a testimonial on account of his long public service.

Miss Lizzie Harold, one of the brightest and briskest of soubrettes, is too "quiet" for the California public. Even Lotta was too "demure" for them. There is clearly a demand there for Alice Harrison.—[Dramatic News.

One of the prinicpal male members of Mr. Boucicault's company attempted suicide at a prominent hotel last week. Cause: Unrequited love. His affections were centered on Rose Coghlan, but she did not reciprocate them.—[N. Y. Mirror.

The opening of the Porte Saint Martin, in Paris, took place on September 18. "Cendrillon" was the first attraction, with Mlle. Theo—famous as the original of Offenbach's "Jolie Parfumeuse"—in the part of the ragged heroine.

"La Perruque," the farce-comidy recently produced at the Palais Royal, Paris, illustrates the complications arising from the announcement to a young bride, by a rejected lover, that her husband wears a wig, and her efforts to learn the truth.

Early next year Mr. Hollingshead, encouraged by his last venture with the "Comedie Francaise," will give an eight weeks' season of "French Play" at the Gaiety, London. Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt, M. Coquelin and the Palais Royal Company are engaged.

The Moore and Burgess Minstrels, at St. James' Hall, London, have given evening performances every lawful day for the last fourteen years, and two day performances in addition every week. They began their fifteenth year on the 11th of September.

The Palais Royal (Paris), anticipating the end of the year, offers "Une Revue Trop Tot," by Toche and Sirandin, in which Mlle. Bertne Legault imitates that would-be universal genius, Sara Bernhardt, Piet parodies Delaunay in "L'Etincelle," and Lheritier delivers a "conference" on the French stage, after the manner of Francisque Sarcey.

Musical Notes.

Brignoli is singing "Good-er-by-Sweeter-art-good-er-by" in London.

Sims Reeves, the veteran, is on an operatic tour in the English provinces.

Clara Bernstein, of Cincinnati, a pupil of Mme. Marelosi, has been engaged by Vaucorbeil.

Lucca has refused Mapleson's offer for the United States, having an engagement to play "Carmen" in Vienna.

Frederick Brandeis is busy instrumenting his "Drinking Song," written several months ago for Myron A. Whitney.

Arthur Sullivan has so far recovered that there is renewed talk of his coming to this country. Only talk, at present.

Caroline Richings is in such request that she had to run away to Baltimore for a day and night to honor a call at Baltimore for the Jewish festival.

One of the principal pieces of the Kate Thayer Concert Company will be Schubert's "Serenade," arranged for soprano and cornet. Miss Thayer and Mr. Arbuckle will undertake the task.

Gye is a patron of titled amateurs. He produced the Duke of Saxe-Coburg's "Santa Chiare," and made a royal fiasco; he produced the Marquis d'Ivry's "Le Duc Amanti," and achieved a noble failure; he is now said to have accepted an opera, based on Indian mythology, from his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh.

"Honest little Emma" makes love like a theological divine in "Paul et Virginie," according to one of the unprofessional critics, who unfeelingly adds: "Passionate love loses much of its native fire when suspended on one high note nearly five minutes by the watch, as Miss Abbott sees fit to do when she wishes to express that sentiment.

Henriette Nissen Salomon, a celebrated teacher of singing, is dead. She was born at Gothenburg, in Sweden, in 1821; studied under Manuel Garcia, and has for the last fifteen years been professor of singing at the Royal Conservatorium at St. Petersburg. She married, in 1850, the violinist, Siegfried Salomon, the author of "The Diamond Cross."

Rossini's legacy to his native town of Pesaro amounts now to 1,796,912 francs ($359,382), producing an annual revenue, free of taxes, of 98,737 francs ($19,747). In addition to this sum Rossini's villa, furniture, pictures, plate and jewels left to his wife, and the capitalization of the income she enjoys, form a second fund destined to found a hospital reserved for lyric artists.

Beck, the tenor, who first sang "Lohengrin," went to Russia and made a success. He was ordered to quit at an hour's notice, and used to say it was because, when he was summoned before the Czar after a performance, His Majesty graciously desired to know what he most wished. He answered: "A glass of wine with your Majesty, for I am thirsty." He had it. But it is not always well to joke with monarchs or drink with strangers.

"Paganini based his method of playing upon the Tartini school, and, having the benefit of all Tartini had learned and transcribed upon paper, was therefore greater than his predecessor. When I was in Italy, in 1834," he continued, "I tried, if possible, to hear some player of the old Italian school. I happened to come in contact with an old man of ninety years, a pupil—amateur pupil, I will add—of Tartini. I paid him my respects and asked to see his violin and hear him play, as it was my intention to study the Italian method. With infinite grace he took up an old Amati violin, the sight of which made my eyes water, and, putting the bow on the strings, he produced tones which were an exact reproduction of the Tartini method as published by that great master in a letter which was shown me. Ah! so different from the modern school. Why, the violinst of to-day serves his instrument as though it were a slave and must be driven to duty with the lash. The player should treat his violin as a tender child—fondle and caress it, not beat it. The beauty of a performance lies in exacting from the instrument tones corresponding with the deep love an artist feels for his art. Paganini's method is the only real one. He used but one string for the production of the melody, thus preserving the same character of tone all through the composition."—[Ole Bull in an interview.

Does Maccaferri, who came over with Maurice, in 1857, linger in any memory? Alas, no! And yet, after his many failures, poor Maccaferri achieved immortality in 1865, as a member of the first Italian opera company which Max Strakosch managed on his own account. He was a third or fourth-rate tenor, then, and was held in reserve in case of those illnesses or accidents which sometimes happen in the best regulated troupes. One evening his opportunity arrived, and nobody who was present will ever forget the manner in which he availed himself thereof. The scene was the old Academy of Music, the opera was "Il Trovatore." The tenor announced for Manrico could not or would not sing, and the impresario in despair sent for Maccaferri, who promptly but proudly declared himself ready for the part without a rehearsal. Maccaferri had a strong but coarse voice, and his acting was indescribably and ludicrously awkward. The moment he began to gesticulate—and he sang apparently as much with his arms and legs as with his voice—the audience began to laugh. After a few notes, the exhibition became too painful for burlesque and yet too absurd to be serious. Consequently, on the evening in question all the habitues of the Academy rose when Maccaferri's name was announced as the substitute for the absent tenor, and only those who had no other place to pass the evening, and those who were present as a matter of duty, remained. Maccaferri began to sing, to kick about, to pose and to brandish his arms in his usual fashion, and the audience, as usual, began to titter. All at once, at the finale of one of his extraordinary renderings of Verdi's music, he leaned over the footlights and threw out from his broad chest the C in alt, as clear and strong as a trumpet call. The members of the orchestra, astonished and delighted, led the applause. From the lobbies, the manager's room, and the adjacent refreshment saloons, the critics and the habitues hurried into the Academy, surprised and incredulous. There was an encore, partly of admiration, partly of curiosity, but quite unanimous in its fervor. The house, before and behind the curtain, rang with "Bravo Maccaferri!" The florists, who had commenced to pack up their bouquets for the night, were sold out in a twinkling. Stalking forward, with an air of gloomy contempt for those who had just discovered his greatness, Maccaferri repeated his performance, and again the magnificent chest-note roused the audience to enthusiasm. That very night the grateful manager raised Maccaferri's salary—and paid it! The next night every seat in the house was sold. But glory is transitory, and Maccaferri's triumph was for a few nights only. One evening his voice cracked as he tried to give the startling C, and the crushed tenor again subsided, and was heard no more.—[Musical Times.

CHARITY'S WORK.

How the Helpless Poor of the City Are Provided For.

The St. Vincent De Paul Society and the Provident Association.

Something of the Good They Accomplished Last Year.

It is warm to-day and pleasant, but another month will not have gone until the cold winds blow and warn the people of approaching winter. Soon the fires will again begin to glow in the grates and the comfort of overcoats and cloaks will be gladly welcomed.

To some the approach of winter brings a new life and many joys. To others it is the unwelcome herald of misery and want.

In a city as large as St. Louis there are always thousands of destitute people. The man of Nazareth said "Ye have the poor always with you."

No tide of prosperity was ever so strong and so long continued that it swept away all poverty in a great city. There will be a destitute family somewhere. Some man has died and left a widow with orphans and no money in the house—not even enough to bury him. There are a thousand ways by which people are made destitute. Happily, in this free and growing country the poor and the helpless are not so numerous as in the older countries of Europe. And here there is a better method of giving aid to the needy than that employed in Italy, England or Spain. There are striking contrasts here between wealth and poverty, but the rich people of America are more liberal than the rich people of the Old World.

There is sometimes suffering in St. Louis, but it is incidental and accidental. To the everlasting praise of the people here let it be said that they love their fellow man enough not to allow him to suffer before their eyes for the necessaries of life.

While there is a vast deal of charity bestowed by private individuals, and probably more dispensed in that way than any other, there are cases that individual charity does not reach, and these must be sought out by some organized effort. Neither do the churches meet the demand in this line. The churches generally confine their charities to their own membership, and with this have enough to do.

In St. Louis there are two societies which are devoted entirely to the work of helping the destitute. These are the Provident Association and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

was organized in 1845, and the first meeting was held in a little school-house attached to the Cathedral on Second street, which was burned down in 1849. Among those who took an active part in the formation of the society were Bryan Mullanphy, John Byrne, Jr., Dennis Galvin, Judge Joseph O'Neil, Dr. Linton, Robert Mitchell and Michael O'Keefe. Some of these are dead, but those who still live are yet active in their membership. Judge Joseph O'Neil is now the president of the society, and John Ring the secretary.

The membership is confined to the Catholic Church, and embraces many hundreds of people, among whom are some of the most prominent men in the city.

A fair conception can be had of the good work done by this society last year, from the report made last December. The following figures show the receipts and wherefrom as well as how most of the money was distributed and how many persons received benefits:

CHURCHES.	RECEIPTS.	Proportion Disbursed in Provisions.	Proportion Disbursed in Fuel, Etc.	Total No. of Persons Relieved Weekly.
St. Joseph..	$ 1,096 59	$ 792 10	$ 160 50	60
St. Xavier..	1,014 25	605 05	296 35	40
St. John's..	778 40	508 60	215 78	75
St. Malachi..	341 79	245 82	89 15	24
St. John Nepomucene	359 10	207 25	127 50	38
St. Vincent (German)	341 47	228 45	105 35	36
St. Vincent (English)	273 50	110 50	157 80	28
Sts. Peter and Paul	1,137 41	538 47	347 95	98
St. Elizabeth (Col. Men)	215 85	113 00	112 50	61
St. Patrick..	333 60	130 75	33 85	21
Holy Angels	175 80	132 00	22 90	24
Cathedral...	497 20	322 68	153 62	108
St. Nicholas	381 65	145 40	184 35	18
Sts. Mary & Joseph...	563 40	425 70	119 45	64
Holy Trinity	186 00	110 75	27 55	20
St. Theresa.	279 04	171 40	54 45	78
Annuncia'n	547 65	259 55	205 60	40
St. Michael.	284 51	113 80	122 05	95
St. Mary....	386 10	191 35	171 40	26
St. Libori...	277 85	230 70	22 00	17
St. Bridget.	878 80	570 70	331 10	51
St Lawrence	264 45	200 00	55 60	28
Ste. Genevieve, Mo.	322 42	162 13	129 59	39
Total.....	$10,936 83	$6,515 00	$3,249 25	1,089

Thus it will be seen that the society of St. Vincent de Paul did a noble work last year, and as the winter approaches, and the needs of people increase, those friendly to the society will have an opportunity to make their contributions.

THE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

The Provident Association is not so old an institution as the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, but its usefulness is gladly acknowledged by all those who have become acquainted with its workings. Its president is Geo. Partridge, Mr. John R. Lionberger the vice-president, and the Rev. Frederick Lack the superintendent.

The association has two depots for the distribution of food and fuel. The larger one is at No. 1414 Chambers street, and this supplies the needs of the northern part of the city. The southern depot is at the southwest corner of Geyer avenue and State street. The northern depot is open on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The southern depot is open on Tuesdays and Fridays. Mr. Lack, whose kind face is known from one end of St. Louis to the other, has charge of both these distributing depots, and devotes all his times to the work. He has a horse and buggy which carry him to more places in a day than are ever visited by the busiest physician. He goes to all places where there is destitution and need, and sees pictures of misery that some people never dreamed of.

It requires the greatest care and judgment to properly divide the contributions, and there are but few men who could so successfully fill the office Mr. Lack has had for ten years.

Last year the Provident Association gave assistance to about 2,400 families, or about 7,500 persons. Who cannot afford to approve such a work?

The contributions to the fund of the Provident Association are made by people of all classes, creeds and conditions. Agents are appointed for all the wards of the city, and these solicit contributions of money, goods, food and fuel.

It will not be long till both these organizations will be compelled to begin active operations, though the Provident Association has been rendering a limited amount of assistance all summer.

CHURCH NEWS.

Matters of Interest to Religious People.

News Notes Gathered in Clerical Circles—Announcements, Personals, Etc.

All the Baptist pastors will occupy their own pulpits to-morrow.

Some time in November St. Bonaventure's parish will have a festival.

The Missouri Baptist General Association meets at Kansas City on the 22d.

A large number of ministers from Illinois and Missouri were in town this week.

The Northern Presbyterian Synod of Missouri meets next Thursday at St. Joe.

Dr. Phillips, president of McKendree College, Lebanon, was in the city yesterday.

There will be a festival given at St. Columbkille's parish in the last week of November.

Last Sunday the half-yearly collection for the orphans was taken up in all the German churches.

Rev. George Kline, pastor of the Baptist Church at Greenville, Ill., spent two days in the city this week.

Rev. C. E. Felton arrived in the city yesterday morning and will, at once, assume the duties of pastor of Union M. E. Church.

Rev. Augustine Hensler, O. S. F., goes from Quincy, Ill., to St. Peter's Church, Chicago, taking the place of Father Schaefermeyer, O. S. F.

Rev. J. H. Burrows, of Cainsville, Mo., Baptist preacher, merchant, and Representative from Harrison county, attended the Fair this week.

Rev. Wm. Elmer, formerly of Kirkwood, now pastor of the Baptist Church at Lincoln, Ill., was in the city Thursday to see the Veiled Prophets.

After vespers last Sunday there was a meeting of the parishioners of St. Vincent in the hall to make arrangements for the renovation of the church.

Brother Celsus, who lately went to preside over the new house of the order in Dubuque, has been so ill that Brother Liguori had to be sent to assist him.

The lecture by the Rev. J. W. Hughey, announced to be given last Thurday evening at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, was postponed until next Thursday evening.

Sts. Peter and Paul's conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society will provide for the winter season by giving a festival on the 12th of November, in Union Park Hall.

On the 15th and 16th, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next, a festival will be given for the benefit of St. Kevin's parish, at the school hall, Sarah street and Compton avenue.

Rev. Ross C. Houghton, for some years pastor of M. E. Church, left the city yesterday to take charge of the First M. E. Church, Euclid avenue, Cleveland. Dr. Houghton leaves a large number of friends in this city.

The Missouri State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations will be held November 6-9, at Columbia, Mo. This will be the most important gathering of these associations yet held in the State. The State Secretary, W. Hargrave White, is making arrangements for the convention, which will no doubt prove satisfactory to the delegates.

The Southern Presbyterian Synod of Missouri will meet at Boonville Thursday next. Drs. Brank, Farris, Rutherford and others will leave in a few days to attend. The Synod will be favored with the attendance of the secretaries of the assembly's benevolent schemes—Dr. J. Leighton Wilson, secretary of Home and Foreign Missions; Dr. J. K. Hazen, secretary of Publication; and Rev. E. M. Richardson, Secretary of Education.

An evening entertainment in art and literature of unusual merit is to be given Wednesday, November 26, at Mercantile Library Hall, in aid of the charities of St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy, Morgan and Twenty-third streets. Among the many charities conducted at the convent may be mentioned the dispensary attached to St. John's Hospital, where hundreds annually receive free medicine and medical attendance from the ablest physicians.

Rev. Chas. Ziegler, Rector of the Church of St. Malachi, this city, celebrated on Thursday of last week the 25th anniversary of his priestly ordination. It was intended that a grand celebration should take place on the occasion, but the reverend gentleman refused to be lionized. On last Sunday, however, his parishioners forced his seclusion and made him accept a testimonial address embodying their high sense of respect for him as a priest and a pastor. A purse containing $1,000 was presented to him.

The following priests were in town this week: Rev. M. Kussman, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Greene county, Mo.; Father Zealand, of St. Charles, the rector of St. Joseph's, Olney, Richland county, Ill. (Alton diocese); Rev. T. Matterson, St. Mary's Church, Mound City, Pulaski county, Ill.; Rev. John Hemnes, Church of St. John the Baptist, Pierce City; Rev. F. H. Zabel, D. D., rector of St. Patrick's, Cairo, Ill.; Rev. L. Quitter, Church of the Mothor of Dolors, Vandalia, Ill., and Rev. Chas. Klocke, Church of the Sacred Heart, Du Quoin.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The Evangelical Alliance of the United States will meet in St. Louis, October 28. The exercises will be as follows:

Tuesday Evening—Reception address by one of the New York delegates. Response by Rev. M. Rhodes, president St. Louis Evangelical Alliance.

Wednesday—Christian Doctrine. Morning—Harmony in Spiritual Doctrines Promoted by the Alliance; Rev. J. L. Burrows, D. D., Louisville, Ky. Afternoon—Christian Scholarship and the Evangelical Alliance; Rev. James S. Bush, D. D., Staten Island, N. Y. Evening—Christian Truth and the Periodical Press; Rev. Willis G. Craig, D. D., Keokuk, Iowa.

Thursday—Christian Life. Morning—The Churches and Social Reform; Rev. T. M. Post, D. D., St. Louis. Afternoon—The Sunday Question; Rev. Theodore W. Woolsey, D. D., New Haven, Conn. Evening—Christian Morals and the Public Schools; Rev. T. M. King, D. D., New York city.

Friday—Christian work. Morning—Union of Churches, and Union of Church and State; Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., Louisville, Ky. Afternoon—The Mohammedan Powers and Christian Missions; Rev. Galusha Anderson, D. D., president University, Chicago, Ill. Evening—City Missions and Our Foreign Population; Rev. W. V. Tudor, D. D., St. Louis, Mo. Farewell addresses.

General Notes.

Boston has the largest Swedenborgian church in the world.

Of eleven churches at Duluth only five are now used for religious purposes.

The Lutherans expect to gain 18,000 communicants in Nebraska this year by Scandinavian immigration.

The St. Petersburg courts have decided that the law recognizes no difference between Spiritualism and conjuring.

It is estimated that 20,000 persons were received into the Wesleyan Methodist Church, South, during last summer.

The senior class of Dartmouth College are studying the book of Genesis with great interest, with President Bartlett as their teacher.

The Free Church of Scotland will be represented in the Philadelphia Pan-Presbyterian Council, or Alliance, of next year, by Principal Rainy, Sir Henry Moncrieff, Rev. Dr. Begg, Prof. Blaikee and Rev. Dr. Adam.

A robin flew into the Methodist church in Lebanon, Ontario, during service on a recent Sunday. Perching on a rail opposite the pulpit, it sang loudly when the people sang, was silent during prayer, but while the minister preached, it chirped occasionally, as if to encourage him. It remained until the congregation was formally dismissed, and then flew away.

During September the receipts of the American Bible Society were: From auxiliary societies, churches and persons, $8,930 37; rents, $888 65; legacies, $5,266 28; for books sold, $10,606 20; total, $24,791 50. Disbursements, $31,816 61. The issues for September were 77,559 volumes. The ten cent Testament of the society has been printed the last year at the rate of 1,000 per day, and yet the demand has not been fully met.

The Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States now number 854. Of these, 56 have buildings of their own, valued at $1,924,770. Building funds to the amount of $234,182 have been collected by 42 associations, and will be expended hereafter upon associational buildings. The value of property of all kinds belonging to the associations amounts to $2,295,600. Reading-rooms are supported by 340 associations, and 468 expend $316,240 annually for current expenses.

The Receipt

for Gilt-Edge Butter Maker was obtained from one of the most extensive dairy farmers of Ireland, noted for the excellent and superior keeping qualities of his butter, which was eagerly purchased by London dealers for export to India, where the warm climate puts butter to a very severe test. It has been thoroughly tried by a large number of the very best butter-makers in this country, and they have given it their emphatic approval. Price 25 cents per package. Sold by all store-keepers.

COLLINS, N. Y., February 19, 1879.

GENTLEMEN: We churned one gallon of cream to-day at a temperature of 56°, using your Gilt-Edge Butter Maker. Time of churning, fifteen minutes—result, 4½ pounds of butter. Color, good. As we have not previously weighed our butter, of course we cannot tell whether there is a better per cent or not, but appearances indicate it, and the quality is at least two cents per pound better.

Yours, etc.,
M. H. WILBUR, Prop'r of Collins Creamery.

St. Patrick's Academy has been leased for ten years—$1,000 a year—to a carriage trimming firm. The students are now attending at the Christian Brothers' College, corner of Eighth and Cerre streets.

ASKING FOR ALMS.

How a Nest of French Beggars Live on Oysters and Tenderloin.

A Woman That Makes Six Dollars a Day Out of the Charitable.

Bad Weather Good for the Business—Mendicant Philosophy.

In the alley between Fourth and Third streets, south of Convent, there was until very lately a colony of French beggars. This region, which is known about the neighbornood as Schaferey's yard, is a dark, gloomy-looking open space triangular in shape and walled around with some fifteen or twenty tenement houses, and has a population of over 400 souls.

Unlike the tenements in the Northern part of the city, the inhabitants of these rookeries are decent, hard-working Germans and Irish, many of whom could live in better places if they wished. It was to one of this class that the policeman, to whom the POST DISPATCH reporter went for information, referred the scribe.

Pat Dwyer was his name, a clean built, good-looking Irishman, with a touch of old Tipperary yet on his tongue, and evidently a man whose opinions had weight among his neighbors. Pat has been for twenty-three years a fireman for one of the engines of the Dock Company, and as he is making two dollars a day, "wet or shine," it is evident that the neighborhood is not a very disreputable one. Pat has lived in the one room which he now occupies, and for which he pays four dollars a month rent, for the past eighteen years. He is

THE PATRIARCH OF SCHAFEREY'S YARD,

and his experience with other tenants has made him a profound student of human nature.

"The queerest lot," he said, "that ever came into the yard was a lot of French beggars, some of whom came up from Memphis and some from New Orleans, running away from the yellow fever.

"They're the only beggars that ever I heard of in this neighborhood, barring the blind boy that plays the accordeon. There was three women and five or six men in the party, besides the wives of the men, and it was a long time before we found out they followed begging for a living.

"Whenever a new man comes into the yard, I can usually place him all right as soon as I've watched them a day or two, but these folks bewildered me entirely. They were all of them crippled or maimed, or game somewhere you know, and they all had plenty of money. One woman hadn't any legs, but used to hop about on a kind of a bowl, and a fine-looking woman she was, too, what there was of her. God be good to her. She used to play on the accordeon, and two other girls used to go out with her and sing. Maybe it was them that didn't rake in the dimes. Why, that woman could get all the credit she wanted anywhere in Frenchtown. And not only that, but it was only the very best that would serve

HER LADYSHIP.

"Tenderloin steak and the best roast beef in the market was her eating every day, and when she bought her oysters and fish for a Friday the dealers knew better than to pass off any second-class goods on her.

"She was free with her money, God bless her, but she wanted her money's worth, and she got it, too. Well, sir, when I came to understand the trade she was following, I got acquainted with her, so I could tell what she was making. I wanted to see how begging compared with firing in case I got mashed some day; and you know it would be no bad job if I was (God forgive me for saying so), for that woman averaged six dollars and over a day. She used to pay the two strapping girls she had with her a dollar and a half a piece, leaving her three dollars for herself every day she worked. Sometimes of a rainy, bad day—she always would go out in a storm—she would bring back as high as twelve dollars with her. Once I recollect she brought in fourteen dollars and some cents, and said that it was a better day than a snow storm and a frost at once. You see people does pity them more when they are out in the wet. I wish I could recollect her name; it was Amalie something, one of them outlandish French names. She told me she was going to Leadville for the winter and I guess that's where she is now. Oh! she is the girl that can wheedle them out of their dust, God bless them, and she will be back some day with her apron full of money.

THE MEN,

as I told you, are all cripples, or blind, and a nice time they had of it. Not a man in the yard took better care of the woman that owned them than did those Frenchmen. All their washing was hired out, and their coal carried up stairs by a boy for them, and not a blessed lick of work had they to do, but to get meals for their men, and even that they didn't do on Sundays, for the whole party of them would come out in their boiled shirts and their black clothes and go down to one of them French restaurants on Walnut street, where they would sit and drink wine and jabber French all the evening. I have seen them there many times. They all used to have two sets of clothes, one that was mighty ragged and light that they used in their business, and the other was just as good as anybody wanted to wear.

There was one of them, I disremember his name, that I got pretty well acquainted with, and barring the trade he was following, which I don't think quite an honest one, he was as straight a man as you would want to meet. If he owed you a half dollar he would hunt you up and pay you exactly on the minute he said, and he was as attentive to his religious duties as a man could be.

"He used to tell me that begging was

A BUSINESS

that had to be learned like any other. He didn't like it himself and if he was able he would have gone to work, but as he said himself, if the thing was worth doing, it was worth doing well. He had begged all over France and would have been able to quit if it hadn't been for the war. He was ruined then, and came to America. He says French beggars can do better here than others, especially if they can't talk English, because they seem to be made lonesome like. He never would speak a word of English while he was out at work. He was a pretty good hand at it and he used to make about three dollars a day. We had a good many talks about the rights of the thing, because I wanted him to quit it and take a place as signal man that I could have got for him. But he said it was honest enough; the people felt good, to the worth of their money, after helping him, and the more they gave the better it made them feel—more conceited-like in themselves, you know. It was like acting, he put it up; some fellows got lushes and lushes of

MONEY

for making people feel pitiful, or sorry, in the theater, and in his small way he was doing the same thing on the curb stone. And besides that he would only get a dollar and a quarter a day as signalman, and he couldn't keep his family decent on that. I didn't argue with him because I thought there was something in it, though I couldn't look at it that way myself. He took quite a pride in doing his work right up to the handle. I went out with him one afternoon, and watched him. He would very seldom tackle a man upon the streets, unless he saw one he knew he could handle; it was mostly women he worked. Sometimes he would go into offices and ask in broken English for work.

"All of them had money laid by, and said they would go back to France pretty soon, and live like gentlemen.

"About three weeks ago when I came back from work, the whole lot of them had cleared out, lock, stock and barrel, but they're in town somewhere yet, because when I was out at the Fair Thursday, I saw two of them at the gate the Franklin avenue car line runs into...

[K]REMER, HERZOG & COMPANY,

511 NORTH FOURTH SRREET,

Have come to our City to Establish Themselves as

THE FIRST AND LEADING HOUSE

IN

FINE MILLINERY, FINE DRESS MAKING, FINE DRESS GOODS, FINE DRESS TRIMMINGS, FINE FLOWERS, BIRDS and FEATHERS, FANCY GOODS, ETC.

Their Styles are Being accepted by the Leaders of Society as the Decided Fashions of the Autumn Season.

RING REMINISCENCES.

Recollections of a Veteran Prize-Fighter.

Once Noted Bruisers Who Have Glided From Public Memory.

How "Yankee Sullivan" Earned His Sobriquet.

In conversation a day or two ago with a once noted prize-fighter, who has located on Sixth street, retiring to the more healthy and lucrative business of saloon-keeping, a POST-DISPATCH reporter gleaned some interesting facts relative to the history of the "squared circle."

"When did the first prize-fight in America occur?"

"The first prize-fight of any consequence that took place in America was between Tom Beasely and Jacob Hyer, the father of the afterward celebrated Tom Hyer. The next big fight occurred in 1828 between Ned Hammond and George Kensett. It was as a reporter of this fight that Joe Elliott, 'Uncle Joe,' of the New York Herald, began his career as a sporting editor, a career that has never been excelled for length and ability."

DAN RICE'S MATCH.

"Did Dan Rice ever engage in a prize fight?"

"In 1829 Kensett and the since famous clown Dan Rice gave a sparring exhibition in Harrisburg, Penn., and the Legislature, having a night session on hand, adjourned until the next morning in order that the members might have an opportunity to see the boys 'put up their dukes.' Dan Rice at that time was a fine strapping young fellow, well versed in the 'manly art,' and well able to take care of himself in a contest with the best of pugilists. I don't remember, however, the result of the match."

"DEAF BURKE."

"Do you remember 'Deaf' Burke?"

"Yes; 'Deaf' Burke, after his fatal fight with Sandy Magee, the champion of Scotland, fled to this country until the affair should blow over, and his arrival gave quite an impetus to boxing, though the men pitted against him here were mere duffers and unable to cope with him. One of them, a big brawny Irishman, named O'Rourke, he fought near New Orleans, which was then the American paradise of sporting men. O'Rourke was a giant in strength, and the gamblers of the Crescent City, thinking that his immense muscles would surely be too much for the 'Deaf 'un,' backed him at big odds. Burke was cutting him to pieces with ease, whereupon the gamblers broke into the ring and Burke was compelled to break through the chapparal and fly for his life. He shortly after returned to England, where he fought the 'Bold Bendigo,' Jim Ward and other good ones."

"When did prize battles begin to assume national importance in America?"

"YANKEE" SULLIVAN.

"When 'Yankee' Sullivan arrived. His real name was Francis Ambrose. He was born in Brandon, County Cork, Ireland, and resided there until about eighteen or nineteen years old, when he got into a dispute with the British Government which resulted in his being transported to Van Dieman's Land. Some people who professed to be well informed said the Government was not only right in banishing the frisky Francis, but that it rendered the good people of his country a prime service in removing him from their midst. Before leaving his native land Francis had made himself quite a name as a 'tough bit of stuff,' and though but a stripling, he had "lambeested" the best men in the county within ten miles of his home. He did not stay long in the antipodes, but, making his escape to an American vessel, he was carried by it first to San Francisco, which was then a Mexican town, and then around the 'Horn' to New York. On leaving Van Dieman's Land he assumed the name of James Sullivan, and by it he was afterward known when spoken of in polite circles. From New York he went to London, where he fell in with some friends who knew of his fistic abilities, and they introduced him to Jem Ward, who was champion of Englane and the father of the modern school of boxing. Ward turned Sullivan over to the care of Brother 'Nick,' who was reputed to be the most skillful boxer of his day, though not overly famed for his 'game' qualities. Under Nick's tuition Sullivan soon became so scientific that Jem Ward determined to give him a hack at the best man of his weight in England, the renowned 'Hammer' Lane. Lane had beaten everything that looked like him in the London ring, and the gay sports of the gay metropolis thought Ward must have taken leave of his senses the night that he announced in a celebrated sporting den that he had 'an Irish plow-boy that could whip the Hammerman for money.' A match was made immediately, and at the ring side Ward named his man, James Sullivan. On this occasion Sullivan, thinking it would be impolitic to wear the green colors of his native land, and having no love for the English flag, wore around his waist the stars and stripes, which caused the English to christen him 'Yankee.'"

THE FIGHT WITH LANE.

"What are the details of the battle?"

"At the onset of the battle Lane seemed to have the best of it, though it was observed that Sullivan was evidently fighting under orders, and with an object other than the ultimate one. What that object was became apparent when Lane, in attempting to plant his favorite right-arm blow on Sullivan's neck was chagrinned at having the 'Yankee' stop it in such a manner as to break the arm. The result from that moment was a foregone conclusion. Lane fought gamely and against hope with his remainining good arm, but eventually he was beaten and Sullivan proved himself to be not only a scientific fighter but a ratiling good one at taking punishment as well. Englishmen are fond of claiming that but for the 'accident' that befell Lane he would have whipped the Yankee soundly. Whether he would have done so or not, of course can not be told now, but it is certain that Sullivan always claimed that he broke Lane's arm purposely, and it is equally cert in that, though Sullivan stayed in England long enough to afford him ample opportunity, Lane never challenged him to a fresh encounter."

MORE ABOUT SULLIVAN.

When Sullivan came to this country in 1839 he found an English fighter named Vince Hammond in Philadelphia, and, though he was a much bigger man than himself, he boldly made a match to fight him. The fight came off on League Island, at the confluence of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers. "Vince" had a great reputation as a sparrer, and the Philadelphia sports bet large sums on his drawing first blood from Sullivan. In the beginning of the first round Hammond caught Sullivan rather severely on the mouth, and the cute Yankee was observed to shut his gob and button his lips together very firmly immediately after receiving it. He then sparred cautiously for opening, and on getting it he pasted Hammond on the nose with such force that the claret flew in streams. "First blood," cried his partisans in glee, and the referee admitted the justness of the claim. No sooner had he done so than Sullivan spat out a big mouthful of the ruby, exclaiming, "It that's first blood, be jabers here's the second." He then went to work gay, and the way he polished off poor Hammond made the Philadelphians feel sick for the ducats they had bet on him.

THE PET OF THE BOYS.

Sullivan at once became the pet of the Hibernians of the country, who claimed there was no boxer in the land who could cope with him successfully. This claim was resented by the "nativistic" element, who looked about for a man to lower his pretensions. At this time there was a stout built, athletic young Englishman in Brooklyn named Billy Bell, who was teaching sparring there under the name of Prof. Bell. He was induced to undertake the task of larruping the bold Yankee, and they met in the magic circle within twenty miles of the Empire City. Sullivan was a great wrestler, and in the early part of the contest he caught Bell around the waist intending to throw him, but his grasp slipped, and before he could get a fresh hold Bell by a sudden twist caught his head in chancery, and had him at his mercy. Though he took it in good style when he couldn't help it, Sullivan had a holy horror of the "gaff" when it could be avoided, and he determined to evade it then. With that end in view, he gave tongue quite lustily and said, "Let go of me, Billy, and I'll give in." Bell, delighted beyond measure at this, as he supposed, speedy termination of the fight in his favor, relaxed his hold, permitted Sullivan to free himself from his embrace, and was rewarded for his foolishness by a stinging right-hander on the jaw that sent him to grass instanter. During the rest of the battle Sullivan was very wary and cautious until he had so weakened Bell that his embrace was no longer to be dreaded, and then he went in and finished him in short meter.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Confessing His Crime.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., October 10.—Charles G. Helpney has confessed to the murder and robbery of Burgess James, near Dardanelle, last September.

A Serious Explosion.

WILKESBARRE, October 10.—By the explosion of gas this afternoon in the Empire shaft of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, four miners were seriously burned.

Killed in a Mill.

LITCHFIELD, ILL., October 10.—William Helwick, aged eighteen, while working with a molasses mill, eight miles north of here, this morning had his head caught in the machinery, crushing the skull and causing instant death.

A Misappropriation of Funds.

BOSTON, MASS., October 10.—Developments to-night show Gen. Cogswell, Speaker of the Senate, to have misappropriated about $12,000 collected by him as one of the receivers of the Sanwich Savings Bank.

A Greeting to Grant.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 10.—The Washington Territory Legislature to-day, by joint resolution, took a recess until Thursday for the purpose of accepting an invitation to meet Gen. Grant at Portland.

A Peacemaker Killed.

SADIEVILLE, KY., October 10.—Yesterday a fight occurred between two brothers on one side and Pollard Henry on the other. During the row, Mr. L. Penn, a very quiet and peaceable gentleman, went out in the street to try and make peace between the combatants. Before reaching them Pollard Henry drew his revolver and fired a shot that instantly killed Mr. Penn.

A Brutal Assault.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., October 10.—Robert Daniels, one of the oldest citizens of this county, while standing in his yard, last night, was accosted by two men who demanded supper. Mr. Daniels told them his wife was too sick to accommodate them. At this one of the villains struck him a blow felling him to the ground. They then gagged and robbed him of his pocketbook, containing $30, and a valuable gold watch and chain. They then made good their escape.

Medical Diplomas.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., October 10.—The State Board of Public Health closed its session today. During their meeting they declined to recede from a former position taken by them, wherein they refused to grant licenses to four or five graduates of the Cincinnati Institute until the institution complied with the regulations of the board. The board further instructed the secretary to investigate the manner of issuing diplomas by the St. Louis Medical College, and, if found as represented, to withhold certificates to those of its graduates in this State.

National News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 10.—The estimated cost of the Indians since the beginning of the Government to the first of July has been $181,000,000. There are estimated to be about 300,000 Indians in this country at the present time.

The report that Agent Stanley has been driven away from the Los Pinos Agency is not credited at the Indian Bureau.

Sir Leonard Tilley, Finance Minister of Canada, is in this city for the purpose of inspecting our system of banking and finance.

The Post-office Department to day received the report of a special agent detailed to make an investigation in regard to the shooting of Fred Nix, Jr., postmaster at Blackville, S. C. The report strongly condemns not only the assailing party but the community at large for not having protected the postmaster.

A WESTERN NOVEL.

Written in Seven Thrilling Chapters.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

I. There was an old farmer out in a small Iowan settlement who had one daughter, and she was probably the homeliest woman that ever wore a No. 11 shoe. She was red-haired, cross-eyed, and freckled, with as much figure as a pine slab, and feet of such generous proportions that she seemed to have been bent in two at her ankles like a foot-rule. She could not tell an air by Verdi from a bar of castile soap, and spelled "kiss" with a "c" and a "z." Art had done as little as nature to beautify her, and that was saying volumes—nay, whole encyclopædias.

II. Her father had very hard scratching to get along, what with a mortgage on his farm and a preference for bad whisky. He could not even insure his house and burn it down, because he couldn't have raised the money for the premium; even though the local agents of the fire insurance companies were cutting rates like anything. The dogs, of which he had seventeen, never came into the house, because it was more comfortable outside, and if any one had been offered the household furniture and family wardrobe as a gift, and had accepted them, he would have lost money by the transaction.

III. There was a bandy-legged nigger, with a game eye and a green-baize patch on the seat of his butternut pantaloons, lived near the father's house.

IV. A few brief weeks passed away, and a man from that part of Iowa who had been to Paree was surprised on landing at New York to see the name of his village blazoned on all of the bulletin boards—cried lustily by all the newsboys. He purchased the papers and found leading articles about that farmer and his ugly daugher. His ugly daughter? nay. The papers described her as a well-known belle, and admittedly one of the handsomest women west of the Mississippi, told how she had raven hair falling in geometrical braids upon a brow of ivory and a cheek that rivaled in its carmine exquisitiveness the roses of Gulistan, how her features made painters despair and her form impelled sculptors to suicide—and the portraits of her in the illustrated papers showed that high as this praise was it was not by any means unmerited. Her charms of person, however, were far inferior to her beauties of mind and disposition; she had been educated at a city seminary and finished in Europe; she had been a regular poetical contributor to the Atlantic Monthly and the county paper, and had refused a munificent offer from Strakosch to go upon the operatic stage. She was a leader in society, universally beloved and admired, and had refused more'n a hundred offers of marriage from the most prominent young men of the Northwest and of Yurrup.

V. "Well, I'll be dumswizzled to cohosh! It must be her—she's the only critter of that name in our county!" said the puzzled Iowan who had just landed in New York, and he went on with his reading and discovered that the girl's father was one of the most respectable and respected men of the State, how he had lavished upon his daughter all the attentions that affection could devise and wealth supply, that at his death she would have been the sole heiress to his large property, and that the old gentleman was heart-broken, and universal sympathy was felt with him, and the people could not understand why a young lady so fitted to adorn the highest society, reared in the lap of luxury, the heiress of an ample fortune, etc., etc., should leave her palatial home—

VI. "Her palatial home?" sighed the Iowan, with a bitter sneer; "her palatial pig-pen would be nearer the truth. What in thunder has got into these Eastern newspapers, anyhow? If one of the reporters were to see the girl it would take away his appetite for a week, and the photographer isn't living who would venture to fix a camera on her. I can't understand this."

VII. But he understood it all when, on looking into the story more closely, he found that the girl had induced the bandy-legged nigger with a game eye and a green-baize patch on the seat of his butternut pantaloons to elope with her while he was laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

Lo in Full Dress.

[San Francisco Letter.]

On the arrival of the Eastern overland cars at Winnemucca, Nevada, two hundred warrior Indians, in their regulation uniforms, pressed around the cars for admiration. Their regimentals consisted of a scanty breech-cloth and a few feathers. They were stunningly zebraed with colors of many hues. Lady passengers were in affright at the unaccustomed sight. But, with timid glances and blushes, they got an idea of the costumes of primitive times in Eden—excepting the feathers.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Reopening of the Social Season With Several Balls.

Latest Returns From the East—Marriages, Personal Notes, Etc.

The past week has been so monopolized by the Fair and the parade and ball of the Veiled Prophets that other events have almost sunk into insignificance. The military ball given to the Chickasaw Guards by the Cadets was the only other considerable social event of the week. The prospect for the next two weeks is, however, very promising. All the clubs are reorganizing, and a number of society weddings are on the tapis.

NOTES.

Senator Cockrell has been spending the week in the city.

Miss Ione Aglar has returned from a long summer visit to the East.

Mr. Frank Kauffman is to be married next Wednesday to an Iowa young lady.

Gov. Phelps and his daughter, Mrs. Montgomery, have been in the city this week.

The marriage of Mr. Oliver Filley and Miss Mary McKinley is set for a very early date.

Gen. E. Y. Mitchell and wife have been in the city this week visiting at 1502 Washington avenue.

C. J. Foster and wife, of Chicago, have been visiting friends on Washington avenue this week.

The reception given by Mrs. J. L. D. Morrison last Saturday evening was a very pleasant affair.

Mr. E. P. Bennett, of Stonington, Ill., is visiting St. Louis and renewing old acquaintances.

J. H. Walker and wife, of Cooper county, Missouri, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. James McDonough.

The ladies of the Woman's Christian Home will celebrate their third anniversary next Tuesday evening.

The marriage of Gen. Jos. W. Fullerton to an Eastern lady will take place within a couple of weeks—so t'is said.

Mr. Jas. Spargo and Miss Mary E. Dudley, of this city, were married a few days since by the Rev. John Snyder.

Mrs. E. D. Lowe has been tendered a complimentary concert, to take place on the 24th of the present month.

The Misses Maffitt returned last Monday from a long summer visit at Saratoga, New York City and other places.

Mr. and Mrs. George Partridge will sail from England on the 18th of October and arrive home early in November.

Mr. George E. Brown was married a few days since to Mrs. J. H. Wilson, daughter of the late Judge J. H. Wilson, of Iowa.

The annual ball of the Father Mathew Young Men's Temperance Society takes place Wednesday evening, November 19.

There was a small but very pleasant reception at the residence of Mrs. Pittman, on Olive street, near Leffingwell avenue, on Taursday night last.

The members of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Eleventh and Locust streets, will give a formal reception next Monday evening to their new pastor, the Rev. Mr. Felton. Mr. Felton was pastor of the same church some years ago.

The ball of the Veiled Prophets, which occurred on Wednesday night, was even more magnificent than the ball of last year. The attendance was all that the hall would hold, and the toilets were the richest and most varied ever beheld in St. Louis. The ball was so fully reported on Thursday by all the papers that no further mention is needed here.

There was a very pleasant reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Billingsly at their residence, 3510 Lindell avenue, last Thursday evening, in compliment of their guest, Miss Herne, from Kansas City. There were present Mr. and Mrs. Billingsly, Miss Herne, Jessie Lansing, Belle Orr, Miss Harding, Birdie Sharp, Mollie Tansey, the Misses Jackson, Miss Schroder. Among the gentlemen were Major Ewing, Kansas City; Mr. Brookings, J. D. Filley, A. L. Berry, S. Ray, Joe Lathrop, A. B. Lansing, R. A. Luke, Mr. Crawford and others.

On Thursday evening last occurred the wedding of Mr. Cyrus P. Walbridge, attorney, and Miss Lizzie Merrell, daughter of the well-known wholesale druggist, Jacob S. Merrell. Dr. T. M. Post performed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, 1731 Washington avenue. Miss Alice Merrell, a cousin of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. H. Merrell, a brother, acted as groomsman. The attendance of friends and guests was very large. Mr. and Mrs. Walbridge left the same night for a visit to relatives in Minnesota. Mr. Walbridge is Captain of Co. B, St. Louis National Guards.

At the ball of the Veiled Prophets on Wednesday evening, after the triumphal entree and march, the Prophets scattered among the crowd, and selected for their partners for the first quadrille the most prominent belles and beauties. The central quadrille on the floor was the cynosure of all eyes, and comprised four of the most prominent Veiled Prophets and the following young ladies: Miss Nellie Haseltine, who, by order of the Grand Oracle of the Veiled Prophets, was chosen as the queen of beauty and belle of the ball, her vis-a-vis being Miss Dellie Powell, a lovely blonde, with Miss Fannie McLaran, a handsome brunette, and Miss Dixie Thaw occupying the sides of the distinguished set.

The complimentary ball to the Chickasaw Guards of Memphis on Monday night last proved a very large and elegant affair. It was given by the Cadets (Company I, Police Reserves) at their armory, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. There were over two hundred invitations issued, and the large hall was as full as was possible for dancing purposes. At midnight there was an elegant supper, and it was 2 o'clock before the party broke up. Quite a number of Memphis ladies were present, besides those mentioned in the list below. This was the second annual ball to the Chickasaws given by the Cadets. Among those present were Miss Louise Boisliniere, Miss Lucile Boisliniere, Miss Barry of Milwaukee, Miss Lulu Ware, Mrs. Butler, Miss Murdock, Mrs. Squires, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Senter, Miss Fabian, Mrs. Knapp, Miss Manette Papin, Miss Hayward, Miss Johnson, Miss Julia Valle, Miss Ida Valle, Miss Laura Rozier, Miss Lamar, Miss Annie Rickart, Miss Haseltine, Miss Crane, Miss Nannie Byer, of Columbus, O., Mrs. Emerson, Miss Emerson, Misses Bradford, Miss Gorman, Miss Hunt, Mrs. Prather, Miss Haggerty, Miss Minnie Harig, Miss Darby, Miss Dyer, Miss Plant, Miss Rowell, Miss Virginia Madison, Miss Stagg, Miss Stone, Miss Wall, Miss Mussey, Mrs. R. H. Allen, Miss Yelitch, Miss Scholten, Miss Higgins, Miss St. Gem, Miss Flotow, of Texas, Miss McKay, Miss Cubbage, Miss Meyer, Miss Carter, Miss Lulu Montgomery, Miss Lizzie Montgomery, Miss Laura Clapp, Miss Laura Rogers, Miss Nellie Smith, Miss Nannie Bowles, Mrs. Sprattly, Mrs. J. F. Peters, Mrs. Lieut. Clapp, Mrs. W. L. Cameron, of Memphis, Miss Prather, Miss Knapp, Miss Ada Clegg, Miss Morrow, Miss McCartney, Miss Minnie Bantz, Miss McNair, Miss Georgie McKenzie, Miss Kinsella, Miss Hopkins, Miss Rex, Miss Blackwell, Miss Josie McKellops, Col. J. G. Butler, Col. L. O. Knapp, Capt. Priest, Capt. Bordley, Lieut. Bordley, Major McBeth, Gen. Chas. W. Squires, T. H. Allen, Oscar Woolridge, of Memphis, E. B. Garesche, C. T. Holmes, Lieut. James, U. S. A., and Harry Allen. The reception committee consisted of L. G. McNair, T. M. Taylor, D. D. Cummins, R. D. Higgins, Will Filley, Chas. T. Humes, Page McPherson, Samuel Bagnell and H. B. Church.

CHEATING THE INDIANS.

Why the Utes Were Dissatisfied—Neglect of Congress to Provide for Fulfilling an Honorable Obligation.

[From the New York Times.]

If the purchase money for the San Juan mining region has not yet been paid to the Indians, the cause of their present outbreak is not far to seek. This rich mineral region was purchased of the tribe in 1873, under the Brunot treaty. About $750,000 was it is understood, to have been payed to the tribe; payments to be made in several annual installments in such articles as the Indians should desire. The advantage the Government gained in the transaction was about what a man would have who should purchase a block bounded by Fifth and Madison avenue for $100. The Indians moved out of the region, and the whites speedily took possession; nevertheless the Government did not pay the money. It was not the fault of the Administration at all; Congress cut out the appropriation from the estimates. It was in the humor for refusing to pay anything where payment could not be enforced, and the unfortunate Indians were the first sufferers, as usual. This was "economy," which the country will now have to pay for in a very different way. The Indians became exasperated, seeing they had given up their land and were not to get their money. In 1875 they were anxiously expecting it, and eagerly inquiring of all "Washington Americans" who came their way why it was not paid. Though very much dissatisfied and irritable, the tribe was not hostile in any sense. There were no hostile Utes at that time except a small band of renegades and outlaws under Big Head, who lived in the desert region about the Sierra La Sal Mountains and made it exceedingly lively for one of the Hayden surveying parties they caught down there that summer. All the Indians at the Los Pinos and White River Agencies are quite friendly. Sapavanaro, the war chief of the Los Pinos Utes, and now one of those concerned in the recent outbreak, was then living quietly at the agency. Douglass, the chief at White River, was highly spoken of at that time even by the frontiersmen. Ouray, the head chief at Los Pinos, and one of the wisest and most sagacious of the red men, warned the Government repeatedly that the tribe was getting so irritable at the bad faith observed that he feared there would be trouble at last. His own life at that time was so much in danger from his known friendship for the whites that he never left his house without his pistols. The surveying parties found the one topic uppermost in the minds of the Indians was the expected money payments. "When are we to get our money?" was the first inquiry of a party of Utes who came up in the night with one of these parties on one of the plateaus of this wild region. It is asserted that the money has not been paid to this day. If so, all the troubles at the agency may be put down to the irritability and sense of wrong which the bad faith of the Government has fostered.

Sitting Bull's Whereabouts.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

WOOD MOUNTAINS, Northwest T., Sept. 10.—Now that Gen. Miles is gone away, the Indians are hunting south of the line, as before he came. As a preventive of the Sioux crossing the line, the past campaign is a failure.

Sitting Bull was in here a few days since. He was very morose and reticent. His camp is scattered from the White Mud River (Frenchman's Creek) to the Pinto Horse Butte. We hear that some of the Tetons killed an Agency Indian (Yankton) on the Box Elder Creek, but, as the account is vague, I cannot guarantee its correctness. A few buffalo are found across here, but the large bands have not come this way. Travelers from the Missouri report buffalo traveling south. If this is so, there will be starvation and trouble.

We hear the few troops at Wolf Point and Fort Peck are to go to Buford at the end of September. This will wind up the great trans-Milk River campaign.

The captured half-breeds are here, and are very resentful toward the United States, and talk of damages.

Another Reason for the Ute Revolt.

[From the Denver Tribune.]

General Adams ascribes the uprising of the Utes, or rather the attack on the troops, to their determination to resist removal from the mountains, and their fears perhaps aroused by an indiscreet remark of an employe at the Agency, that the Thornburgh troops were coming to compel their removal. On this point of removal, of leaving the mountains, the Ute nation is a unit in opposition. Even Ouray, the friendliest of all, has told General Adams that the whites could have his land and his stock, but he would sooner die than leave the great mountains.

General Adams hardly thinks the Indians will leave their reservation, especially if they are operating together. For the reason that they consider that they are simply protecting their own, fighting for their country as it were, and so long as they can successfully oppose the troops, they will remain in secure and impenetrable fastnesses in the mountains.

SENATOR COCKRELL.

He Cautiously Expresses Himself About National Politics.

No One Man Necessary to the Success of the Democratic Party.

Grant Likely to be the Republican Nominee for President.

Among the visitors to St. Louis this week is General Francis M. Cockrell, one of the United States Senators from Missouri. He was called on this morning by a POST DISPATCH reporter and asked for his views on some of the leading issues of the day.

The General is a very cautious man, and is somewhat averse to the interviewing business. He knows how to keep his counsel in peace as well as in war, and his success in both is no doubt greatly owing to that fact.

When the reporter called he was just going to a sumptuous breakfast in the Planters' House, and it was around juicy beefsteaks, choice lamb chops, omelettes and smoking cakes that the following talk was had:

"Now," said the Senator, "I'm opposed to being interviewed. I don't like this habit public men have of

SAYING SO MUCH,

and allowing themselves to be quoted so extensively."

"But, Senator, people just now are anxious to know what those occupying positions like yourself think about the condition of political matters. The country is just on the verge of a great Presidential campaign, and the probable candidates are already freely discussed."

"But it is too early to say who ought to be a candidate or who ought not to be. It is wrong to bring out the candidates so early in the contest. It is wrong to say this man will do and another will not, and that if a certain man does not get the nomination the party is lost. I can only speak for the Democratic party, but for it I will say that I hope its existence does not depend upon any one man. There are fifty men in the Democratic party who would make good Presidents. The thing we must do is to make a platform of

GOOD, SOUND DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES

and make the fight on those principles and not on the nominee. We cannot afford to run a man for President on account of his personal popularity. The platform first and then the man. The Democratic party has long been the advocate of certain doctrines that on experience have proved to be safe. One of these is bi-metallism in the currency. The Democratic party successfully used both gold and silver for money for forty years, and now it proposes to do the same thing again. The Democratic party has always advocated a tariff for revenue only; we want to do the same thing now. These and other sound principles constitute the rock upon which we must plant our feet in this coming contest. For President we simply want a man who can enforce those principles in his administration, and I repeat, we have fifty men who can do that."

"Who is going to receive the Republican nomination for President?"

"It now looks as though it

WOULD BE GRANT.

For awaile, the Sherman movement assumed considerable proportions, and he began to loom up as a formidable candidate. You see he has the support of the Administration, with all its machinery and the national banks. I think Sherman will go into the convention and aim to force the balloting. If he should fail to get the nomination, then Grant will probably be sprung and carry everything before him. I should not be astonished, however, if enough States instruct for Grant to make his success morally certain, and in that event his nomination will probably be by acclamation."

"Taking all things into consideration, what are the chances of Democratic success in 1880?"

"Good, I think. We will have to use great caution in the construction of a platform and in the conduct of the canvass. We must affirm only those doctrines that have been tried and that are known to be safe. And we must leave the issues of the war behind us, and not allow ourselves to be forced into any discussion of them. If we do this and nominate honest and faithful men, we will be successful."

The General declined to express an opinion in regard to the result in Ohio next Tuesday or the result in New York on the 4th of November. He also declined to say anything about State politics or the Senatorial canvass next fall.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.

A Vigorous Search for the Daring Highwaymen.

St. Louis Detectives in the Chase—Incidents of the Robbery.

The excitement created in railroad circles by the audacious stoppage of the Chicago and Alton express and its successful robbery by masked men has in no wise abated. All the railroad companies applaud the determination of the Chicago and Alton Railroad to bring the villains to justice, and no expense will be spared in tracking and unearthing the dangerous band. Already the reward of $15,000 has stimulated the detectives of St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati to take a hand in the hunt, and if the various Sheriffs' posses which are now scouring the country in the vicinity of the scene of the robbery should fail to bring the scoundrels to bay, the Fouches and Vidocqs of the great Western cities will take up the thread and endeavor to follow all of its intricate windings until they reach the end and are able to clap their hands upon the perpetrators of one of the boldest crimes ever chronicled in the rogues' calendar. The large reward will sharpen their ingenuity, and although months may elapse there is a probability that they will be successful. The discovery and indictment of the Laconia bank robbers after a long lapse of years is a proof of what first-class detective ability can accomplish.

ST. LOUIS DETECTIVES ON THE TRACK.

Already two or three St. Louis experts in the tracing up of criminals have left the city and are working hard to obtain the reward.

Nothing new has been developed since yesterday. The clues that have been obtained of the robbers are kept strictly private, so that the ends of justice may not be frustrated by their premature discovery. Of one thing the robbers may be certain: the Chicago and Alton have set the sleuthhounds of the law on the trail, and express their unwavering resolve to keep them there until the robbers have been captured.

Liable to Happen Any Time.

[From the Chicago Times.]

A reporter of the Times sought an opportunity, last evening, to converse with Mr. J. C. McMullen, general manager of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, respecting express robberies in general, and the one of Wednesday night in particular. It may be remarked, by way of preface, that this railway official, and a great many others, have come to look upon this sort of a happening in a philosophical way, and as something that is much more likely to happen than an accident to any well-regulated piece of railroad machinery. An express robbery is

SOMETHING THAT COMES ALONG ABOUT SO OFTEN,

and cannot be regulated with any degree of certainty, and particularly is this the case in the State of Missouri.

"What is to prevent," said the scribe to the railroad man, "this sort of thing happening on any road?"

"Nothing at all. It has happened on nearly every road in the country, and, as a matter of fact, in the heart of this city. A crowd of night-riders cannot expect to come into a populous town, but they have robbed trains in this State and on Eastern roads within the past two years."

"Will not the railroad companies learn anything after these repeated and successful attempts?"

"Well, it isn't their funeral exactly, although they are interested parties. The express company is the one really interested, and some efforts have been made to guard against this sort of thing, but the theories have generally been exploded by every succeeding robbery. It was thought by some that a large safe with a combination could be locked and only opened at the larger cities along the route, and that it would be a thankless job for robbers to attack a safe combination when the messenger himself did not know the combination. In this case, however, the robbers carried off the safe and broke it open after they had reached the woods. I have held the theory for some time that

A SAFE COULD BE BUILT INTO A CAR

and firmly bound in with iron bands. Robbers knowing this would hardly venture to take the time necessary to blow it open."

"Do you suppose that the people of that Missouri village and the surrounding country sympathize with these robbers?"

"Nobody lives at the station where this assault was made beyond four or five people, and the robbers had no trouble with them. I don't imagine that the country people sympathize with these fellows, but they have come to think that it is best not to interfere. Any attempt to interfere with them or to apprehend them generally brings on a feud which proves bad for the informer. I take this to be the fact in that region, as a number of robberies have occurred in this particular belt of country on nearly all the Missouri roads. Very few people living there become interested sufficiently to interfere with this class of men, as they are supposed have a great many friends."

"Do you think the James man was interested in this robbery?"

"No. The only fact to base such a presumption on is that the mother of the boys lived about twelve miles from there some years ago."

Mr. McMullen also declared that

THE AMOUNT STOLEN

had not been correctly stated. The loss to the company would not exceed $6,000, if it reached that sum. The receipts might show $30,000, but the actual loss would not nearly approach that sum, even if the robbers were not apprehended and the booty recovered. The gentleman was satisfied, however, that the companies would come to believe it necessary, as a matter of economy, to attempt to guard against this sort of thing in the future, taking their experience with the robbers for the past two or three years to aid them.

The Robbers Expecting a Haul of $280,000.

[From the Kansas City Mail.]

The leader of the gang said that their party consisted of eighteen men, and that they were "good ones." He unmasked and told Mr. Bridges to take a good look at him, and tell Pinkerton and his gang all about him. He was a well built man about six feet tall, light moustache, sandy chin whiskers, prominent cheek bones, and wore a black suit of clothes, with pants in his boots. They were all armed with shot guns, breech-loading rifles and revolvers, and from all appearances were well organized and under the control of the leader, who was very bold and daring. They stated that they collected

FROM THREE DIRECTIONS.

While in the depot they tore up the telegraph instruments and threw them outside in the weeds, rendering telegraphic communications impossible. All they procured in the depot was a revolver belonging to the operator, as all the money belonging to the company had been taken up stairs for safety. The parties under guard were told to keep quiet, as they did not wish to harm any-one, but simply wanted what money was on the express train. The party must have expected to make a

BIG HAUL,

as one of them stated that two of their men were on the train, having followed $280,000 from Leadville, and that the money had come past Topeka and would be transferred to the Chicago and Alton. From the time the party made their appearance up to the time the train arrived it must have been at least half an hour, as for some reason the train was a little late. For fear the train would not stop for the green light the men were ordered to place

OBSTRUCTIONS ON THE TRACK,

and if they attempted to run past to wreck them. In obedience to this order, huge rocks were placed on the track for about a hundred yards between the depot and the bridge spanning the Blue, and, would the train have been wrecked at this point, instant death would have been the result to a large number, no doubt, as the train was crowded with passengers.

Incidents of the Robbery.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

William P. Kelley, conductor of the two sleeping-cars, gave a reporter an amusing account of the affair. When the firing first commenced he thought a row was in progress between some of the citizens of the place, and started to go through the train; but he had hardly entered the coach next ahead of his forward sleeper before the real situation became apparent to him. He returned to the rear end of the train, and, borrowing a pistol from a passenger, made up his mind to defend his two sleeping-cars if the robbers undertook to molest any of his passengers. His porter, whose name is Allen, armed with a hatchet, took a position with him at the door. But the passengers were not molested by the highwaymen. Mr. Kelley says the scene in the sleeping cars beggars description. The passengers had an idea that the robbers were firing into the cars. Some crouched between the seats, while others sprawled upon the floor. One woman, calmer than the rest, stuffed her gold watch and a roll of greenbacks into the knot of hair on her head. Another woman removed her shoe and crammed the toe of it full of bills. A thoughtful male passenger lifted the lid off the ice-water cooler and dropped his gold watch and chain into it. He had a great amount of fun fishing his jewel out of the cooler after the robbers had departed. A few ladies nearly fainted from fright, but the majority of them behaved, as the military reports say, with a "gal-lantry and courage unsurpassed." Mr. Kelly thinks the robbers were careful not to shoot any one, though they made a tremendous show of hostilities, their object being to intimidate the trainmen and passengers. He corroborates the statement made by others that obstructions had been placed upon the track to derail the train in case the engineer should suspect anything and disregard the green-light signal.

MRS. FRANK HALL,

wife of the ex Secretary of Colorado, and Mrs. James Matthews, of Independence, Mo., were among the ladies who shared the fright, fear, and excitement of the adventure at Glendale. The conductor of the sleeping cars declares however, that those two ladies exhibited a calmness which was hardly to be expected under such unusual circumstances. The account given by Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Matthews is substantially the same as that related in full by other passengers.

Were the James Boys There?

[From the Kansas City Times.]

The descriptions given of the man who acted as leader of the gang are very accurate copies of the portrait of the notorious outlaw and desperado who has made himself so famous on Missouri soil—Jesse James. He and one other man were unmasked. The rest of the party, eight in number, were masked. It is believed by the officers of the company that the work was performed under the leadership of James. Its boldness, the care and foresight displayed in the arrangement of the details, and the whole conduction of the successful undertaking, all point to him as the man most likely to be the orignator and principal executor of the plan. It was known that Jesse James was in this city during one day of the Fair, and it seems not at all improbable that he has resumed his old profession in the vicinity of his old stamping ground.

THE SANITARIUM.

An Interesting and Varied Programme for To-Morrow.

The sixteenth series of gospel temperance meetings, under the direction of P. D. Cordell, will be held at the St. Louis Sanitarium to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. J. K. Sutton and Miss Lillie Ingals will preside at the organ, and the Sanitarium choir will furnish the singing. Dr. W. G. Elliott will be in attendance and make an address in defense of temperance. Rev. J. V. Schofield will be the second speaker, and will address the congregation on gospel temperance work. Addresses will also be made by Rev. B. W. Keys, Col. G. W. A. Brantley and J. A. Whittaker. Miss Fannie V. Green will sing a beautiful song entitled, "When the mists have cleared away," and Master Dell Kraft will recite "Reeling home at midnight." The meeting to-morrow is expected to be the most interesting one of the series, and a large audience will be in attendance.

HE GATHERS THEM IN.

The old-clothes man is a jolly old soul,
And a jolly old soul is he;
He meanders all about, when the masculines are out,
And he gets their summer coats, you see.

$15,000 REWARD!

On the evening of October 8th, 1879, the Denver Express train of the CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILWAY COMPANY was stopped at Glendale, Mo., and the Express Car and Persons therein Robbed by an armed body of men, reported to be about fifteen in number.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY

Will pay ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE APPREHENSION AND CONVICTION of each of the persons participating in the robbery. A liberal reward will be paid to persons giving information which will secure the conviction of either or all persons participating in the robbery, and the names of persons giving such information will be kept secret if desired.

Please communicate information to W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Supt., Chicago, Ill.

J. C. McMULLIN, Gen. Manager, Chicago, Ill.

Approved: T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

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New Styles! Latest Novelties! Largest and Best Assortment!

UNEQUALED LOW PRICES!

MANUFACTURERS, 609, 611 AND 613 N. FOURTH ST.

Buyers Fail Not to Call!

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2,000 CASES CHOICE STYLES!

AT THE

Lowest Price of the Season!

SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO.,

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BOWMAN & BLEYER,

WINE MERCHANTS,

FOURTH & WALNUT STS.,

INVITE

DEALERS FROM ABROAD

TO

VISIT THEIR WINE CELLARS,

Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Alexander's Drug-Store,

S. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Alexander's Unrivaled Cologne Water; a Perfume Fragrant and Lasting.
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Alexander's Rose Tooth Paste.
Alexander's Lozenges of Chlorate Potash and Muriate of Ammonia, for Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and very useful to Clear the Voice in Singing.

Prescriptions Accurately Compounded from Pure Medicines and by Competent Apothecaries.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

NOTE—Will re-occupy Fifth and Olive Street Building as soon as completed.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

THREE PAPERS UNITED IN ONE: THE POST, THE DISPATCH, Established 1852. THE STAR.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN A. DILLON and JOSEPH PULITZER.

The Only Evening Paper in St. Louis

[Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second class mail matter.]

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THE DAILY POST-DISPATCH

Will be delivered by carriers to any part of the city, or sent by mail, postage prepaid, to subscribers in any part of the Union, on the following terms:

Daily, per week	20 cents
Daily, per month	85 cents
Daily, three months	$2 50
Daily, six months	4 50
Daily, per year	9 00

The carriers will collect the city subscriptions on their routes; all subscriptions by mail must be prepaid, and annual subscriptions will not be considered unless accompanied by the money.

THE SATURDAY POST-DISPATCH.

On Saturday the POST-DISPATCH is issued as an eight-page paper of fifty-six columns. In addition to the usual features of the daily paper, it will contain full reviews of all local events of the week. Dramatic, Religious, Sporting, Literary, Musical, etc., making it essentially a paper for the home and family.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SATURDAY POST-DISPATCH:

Single copies	$ .05
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Eight pages; published every Thursday morning. TERMS $1 25 PER ANNUM. POSTAGE FREE.

All letters or telegraphic dispatches must be addressed to

POST-DISPATCH, No. 111 North Fifth street, St. Louis.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—For Tennessee and Ohio Valleys increasing cloudiness, possibly occasional rain, easterly winds, stationary or higher temperature, lower barometer. For Lower Lake Region increasing cloudiness, possibly followed by falling barometer and lower temperature. For Upper Lake Region cloudy weather, with occasional rain, wind mostly from north to east, stationary or higher temperature, lower barometer. For Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with occasional rains, winds mostly from south to east, nearly stationary temperature, lower barometer. Mississippi will rise steadily in Upper Valley and remain nearly stationary in Lower Valley.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATER—Julius Cæsar.
POPE'S THEATER—H. M. S. Pinafore.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Evangeline.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Variety Performance.
FAIR GROUNDS—Annual Fair.

SENATOR COCKRELL shows sagacity. He rebukes the asinine notion of those who stultify themselves by shouting against Grant and the one man power, and, in the very same breath, insist that there is but one man in the Democratic party who must and shall be nominated—Tilden. There are fifty Democrats who are more popular than Mr. Tilden, and less vulnerable.

THE first time the Grant organ in St. Louis stops long enough to get breath we wish it would kindly explain why no mention is made of any proposed visit of the distinguished traveler to St. Louis. What is the use of being a boomer when the beneficiary of the boom passes you idly by? The *Globe-Democrat* may aptly quote Scripture against Ulysses, for it has piped but he will not dance.

OUR sole acquaintance with the "Railroad Branch of the Y. M. C. A. of Chicago" is derived from the perusal of a modest request sent by them to us to send them a copy of our valuable paper without pay. The request is accompanied by a circular, with a view of a train of cars in perspective, a notice of a railroad gospel meeting and a text which says that "the wages of sin is death." One reason why the gospel never formulated the commandment "Thou shalt not be a dead-beat" is because none of the evangelists had ever heard of the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago.

NOTHING in all the history of journalism is more pleasant to contemplate than the apparent contradiction involved in the statement that amid all its changes the *Times-Journal* has steadily made money. Each successive owner, as he has withdrawn from the ownership, has been able to look back with conscious pride to a brief but successful career in which the paper has been built up to an unprecedented popularity, and has attained a subscription that places it among the leading journals of the world. We might be skeptical about this if it were not so unanimously attested—if one or two of the owners should admit that they had lost perhaps just a little money in running a newspaper. But as they all unite in a uniform statement, we are obliged to believe it and to wonder.

THE bottom of the Mississippi River is getting mighty near to the top, and the oracles are dumb on the subject of the great natural advantages of St. Louis, and the great national artery of commerce. Our people have got so accustomed to bloviation of that sort that it is generally supposed that a steam frigate could come up to St. Louis, or a grain barge go down at almost any time of the year. The truth of the matter is, that the deep water comes in the early summer, about two months before the crops are ripe, and about the time when the grain is ready to move the catfish are dealing out rations of water to the little ones in tin cups on account of the scarcity of that commodity. We commend this apparent anomaly to the attention of the River Improvement Committee, which meets at Quincy next week. Unless the Mississippi River is deepened, the less said about the great national highway, the better.

THE sale of the property of the Real Estate Savings Institution, which is advertised in a prominent position on the first page of this issue of the POST-DISPATCH, will furnish an excellent opportunity of testing the question of the true value of real estate in St. Louis. A great many public-spirited citizens have been firmly convinced that somebody else ought to be willing to pay an ideal price for property in the future great city, but, for some unaccountable reason, their generous enthusiasm has not been shared by purchasers, and all real estate that has been sold for whatever the highest bidder was willing to give has been pathetically described as "sacrificed." Now, we can assure our readers that the property of the Real Estate Savings Institution is going to be sold, sacrifice or no sacrifice. It has been encumbering the Court for two years; the assignee, Mr. Fisher, who has managed the property splendidly thus far, and has made everything realize every dollar that could be made out of it, has been mercilessly snubbed by angry creditors because purchasers who bought with their own money would not pay as much for land as bank directors who bought with other people's money, and the whole business has got to be got rid of. There is every description of property, and in every location, and those who are unwilling to see it "sacrificed" can bid higher or forever hold their peace.

WHERE IS OUR GOVERNOR?

Simultaneously with the news of the railroad robbery, came by telegraph the notice of the officials of the railroad offering an award of $15,000 for the detection of the robbers.

That certainly was prompt action.

But, if the executive of a railroad can act so decisively, why is it that the Executive of this great State should not act at all?

Missouri's reputation is as much involved in this matter as that of the Chicago and Alton Railroad. Missouri's interest is even still greater. We cannot afford to invite a repetition of such crimes by indifference, or a failure to punish those who perpetrate them. Every interest of the State demanded that its authorities should have shown the same spirit and promptness which the railroad showed. But when the Sheriffs telegraphed to Jefferson City there was no Governor, and no Governor has been heard from yet.

What is the matter with Mr. Phelps? Has he forgotten his duties?

HAVE WE A MILITIA?

All the magnificent military display and exercise of recent days, all the sham battles, prize drills and tournaments, took place, we presume, to show that this State has a militia ready to prevent disorder, punish wrong and preserve the honor and reputation of Missouri.

But stopping a railroad in the second county of the State and robbing it is a wrong, a disorder and a reflection upon the reputation of Missouri.

Yet not a single one of the evil-doers has so far been caught.

What is our militia for except to vindicate the honor of the State in just such a case as this? What are all their drills and practices for except to prepare them for just such a contingency?

If our militia cannot be used to suppress railroad robberies, we might as well have no militia at all.

INTOLERANCE IN NEW ENGLAND.

Mr. Blaine said in a recent interview that the hardest thing he had to contend against in the recent Maine election was his vote on the Chinese bill.

In other words, the sentiment of New England is almost unanimous and positive that California and the Pacific States must not be listened to, must not be allowed to regulate their own affairs, and that Chinese immigration must remain unrestricted.

Again there is the Mormon question. There seems no reason or interest whatever why New England should interfere in the affairs of Utah. Whatever people may think about polygamy, there can be but one opinion of admiration about the terrible toil, and struggle, and sacrifice by which the Mormons, transfomring a savage wilderness into a little paradise, have earned the right to be let alone in the territory which is theirs by every law of nature and every right of conquest.

Still, New England sentiments is decided that the Mormons have no rights whatever which anybody need respect, and that the Mormons should be suppressed or subjugated by the General Government.

There is the South. Of course, New England sentiment is in favor of regulating its local affairs, too, by the powerful arm of the nation. The South must not govern itself, but be governed from Washington as New England thinks proper. California must not regulate its own affairs—for the Chinese question actually does not exist outside of the Pacific States—but be regulated by New England "ideas." The same with the Mormons.

Now, we do not like to strengthen sectional prejudices. We admire New England. We think everybody West or South should admire everything that is good in New England, as we think everybody North and East should admire everything that is great and good in the South and West. But it is a fact that New England is intolerant. With all its culture, it has even to-day a puritanical character, it is intolerant, illiberal, narrow-minded, bigoted and fanatical. It wants to govern everything in its own fashion, forgetting that that fashion may in other climes and with other people be worse than worthless.

SNOBS HERE AND THERE.

A youthful sprig of the British nobility, my lord of Burghley, son of the Marquis of Exeter, has been airing his opinions and generally giving the British public a piece of what he erroneously supposes to be his mind on the topic which is now uppermost in the English mind. In Lord Burghley's substitute for a mind the prevalent distress is largely due to the extravagant notions of the farmers' wives and daughters who waste their time in learning French and playing the piano, when they might be more profitably employed in planting potatoes and feeding pigs. His youthful Lordship kindly suggests that he and God Almighty have come to an agreement as to what constitutes the proper station and employment of the farmers' wives and daughters, and this agreement is wholly incompatible with French and pianos, but quite compatible with pigs and potatoes.

Lord Burghley is an ass; but then he has the excuse that he was born an ass and brays by nature. There are in America, however, only too many reasoners on the question of education, who have all of Burghley's stupidity without his excuse. To him, born a peer and hereditary legislator, it seems only natural that thousands should sweat and drudge in ignorance and degradation to swell his rent roll, and there is perhaps some little alarm mingled with resentment at the idea of the children of the poor sharing in advantages and accomplishments which had traditionally been reserved for his class. But there is no such excuse to be pleaded in mitigation of that essentially American stupidity which confronts us every day with the argument that our public school course is carried too far, that we are educating poor children too highly, that we are giving them ideas beyond there station, and other rubbish of the same kind.

There are in this country only two classes socially, the rich and the poor. Positively there is no other distinction. The vilest snob becomes a member of good society, if he obeys its forms; the most ignorant boor takes his place among "our best citizens" as soon as he has money enough. If we have any classes we have only these two, and the danger is not that the poor will know too much, but that the rich will know too little. The glory of America, its renown in the past, its strength in the present, its hope in the future, all come from the children of the poor. And by this we do not mean the exceptional cases—a Franklin looking for work with but a day's rations ahead of hunger, a Webster gushing over with grateful tears when his father tells him he will somehow pinch and scrape and save enough to send the boy to college, a Lincoln studying by the light of a pine splinter. We are proud of these, but the true wealth and strength of the country is in the millions of bright, active, eager intellects and healthy, honest and patriotic hearts among the children of the common people. As long as we do not teach them more than they can learn we can not teach them too much, and we can not teach them more than they can learn.

When we hear the American imitators of my lord Burghley expressing their apprehensions that we are giving too good an education to people who are unfitted for it, and when they suggest that feeding pigs and planting potatoes are better than misplaced learning, then we are very certain that the real danger is not that the poor may know too much, but that the rich know too little.

ABOUT TOWN.

THE United Social Club will give a grand ball at the New Turner Hall to-night.

ESCHEW all cheap and shoddy thread
Of fabric coarse and common ilk,
But be by sense and reason led
And use the Corticelli Silk.

AUGUST GEBNER, a German from Bunker Hill, Ill., fell from the porch of a boarding-house at No. 2607 Gravois Road last night and dislocated his right ankle. He was sent to the City Hospital.

GEORGE MERRILL, a fourteen-year-old lad, fell from a shed at the residence of his parents, No. 2939 Laclede avenue, yesterday afternoon, and fractured his right arm. Dr. Hogan was called in attendance.

THE police of the Fourth District report that an unknown man stole ninety cents from a little girl by the name of Lizzie Tappenden, at No. 1731 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. No description of the thief is given.

MRS. KATE LATHAM is desirous of obtaining information as to the whereabouts of her husband, George Latham, who is by vocation a printer. He recently was engaged at Washington, and was to have met his wife at the Union Depot on last Thursday morning. Mrs. Latham's address is No. 719 Pine street.

LAST DAY OF THE DENTON WALK.

A Protest to Be Entered Against Geraghty Receiving the Belt.

The closing day of the Denton belt walk at St. George's Hall is a stormy one, and the chances for a free fight at 11 o'clock to-night, when the referee calls time, are most favorable. Hibbs' friends claim that pepper was sprinkled over his sponge by Geraghty's friends last night, and one of them, Clarence Gilbert, has made an affidavit to the effect that he detected John Mullaly, one of Geraghty's trainers, handling Hibbs' sponge just a few moments before the latter used it and became blinded. At 1 o'clock this morning Sergt. Sam Boyd accompanied Hibbs to a physician and particles of pepper were removed from his eyes. Hibbs was unable to take the track for several hours afterwards and lost something like fifteen miles by the mishap. The Geraghty crowd deny the pepper story and say that Don Thomas, Hibbs' trainer, left a sponge and a glass of water on the stairway leading to the bar, where people were going up and down all the time. The sponge got knocked out of the glass and trodden under foot. Hibbs wanted to relieve his eyes and Thomas picked up this dirty sponge. Naturally dirt and sawdust got in Hibbs' eyes. Then the cry was that Geraghty's friends had put red pepper on the sponge.

A protest will be entered to-night against the belt being awarded to Geraghty by friends of Hibbs.

The score to-day is as follows:

	12 m.	2 p. m.
Geraghty	391	395
Hibbs	365	370
Colwell	340	341
Browning	330	330
Wilson	265	268

STAND AND DELIVER.

A Book-Keeper's Encounter With a Highwayman on Hickory Street.

Gustave Richter, book-keeper at Jacob Fursth's wholesale grocery house on South Second street, had an adventure with a highwayman last night that he will remember for life. It was a few minutes past midnight, and he was en route to his residence at No. 1327 Dillen street. He had reached an open lot on the north side of Hickory street, near the intersection of Thirteenth street, when he was accosted by a stranger who requested the time of night. Mr. Richter took out his watch, examined it by the faint light and was in the act of giving the desired information when the stranger leveled a revolver at his head and demanded his money and valuables. Mr. Richter complied as quickly as possible, and produced his pocket book, containing $6. The highwayman inspected the watch, but remarking that it was a worthless piece of property, ordered this victim to move on. Richter called at the Second District Police Station and told his story, but could give no description of the bold robber, with the exception that he was a large man dressed in dark clothes and spoke in a very harsh tone of voice.

LOCAL PERSONALS.

Albert C. Farrington and bride, Louisana, Mo.; Geo. W. Haines and family, Mt. Vernon, Ill., are stopping at Hurst's.

Mr. Charles F. Joy and his charming bride have returned from their wedding trip and are at home, No. 2731 Morgan street.

Miss Minnie Russell will sing to-morrow morning and evening at St. George's, Miss Myerson continuing still indisposed.

D. J. Franklin, McMary, Tenn.; A. U. Cary, Springfield, Mo.; J. A. Jones, Springfield, Ill.; Geo. W. Randall, Des Moines, are at the Laclede-Bircher.

G. W. Grant and lady, Mobile; F. P. Sebree, Glasgow, Mo.; S. B. Churchill, Louisville; J. M. Stall and wife, Wichita, Ks.; L. E. Sanford, Dallas, are at the Planters'.

Hon. Joseph Wisby, Marshfield, Mo.; Dr. S. Richey and son, Liberty, Mo.; R. C. Betts, Coahoma Co., Miss.; Miss P. P. Hudson, Coahoma Co., Miss., are rooming at Hotel Barnum.

J. Wehn, Mobile, Ala.; J. W. Pounde and wife, California; Geo. F. Hook, Leadville, Col.; J. F. Miller, Memphis; J. A. Hanson, St. Joe, Mo.; H. C. Ashbrook, Memphis, are at the Lindell.

The Victory.

Everyone anticipated it; therefore, no one is surprised that "Corticelli" won the victory. The elegant display of embroideries, knitting silk and spool silk, raw silk and cocoons, the superb cabinets and the magnificent case containing illustrations of the mode of producing silk—all these combined form a display unexcelled by any at the Exposition.

Legal Notes.

None of the Circuit Courts are in session to-day, but Monday the legal machinery will be set in full motion.

The case of the Springfield Manufacturing Company vs. Field & Co. is still in progress in the United States Circuit Court.

The jury in attendance on the U. S. Court was discharged this morning until Monday.

Last Edition

FOUND AT LAST.

Discovery of a Balloon Near Milwaukee,

Supposed to be the Lost Pathfinder.

The Basket of the Air-Ship Gone.

No Trace of the Ill-Fated Occupants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., October 11.—A balloon was found last evening on the Green Bay road, fifty miles north of Milwaukee. It came in from a northeast direction. Considerable excitement has been caused over the discovery, as it is supposed by some to be the Pathfinder.

THE BALLOON

weighs 107 pounds, is 10½ inches across the valve, cording 3-16 inch tick, canvas only one thickness.

THE BASKET

had been cut off close to the neck of the balloon.

THE CORDING

is mostly white-colored. There are no letters to be discovered on the canvas, although they may have been effaced as it is in quite a rotten condition.

It is the Pathfinder.

A POST-DISPATCH reporter proceeded at once to Fifth and Pine and learned from Mr. Crespi that the cord on the balloon compared closely with that described above; it was whitish and about 3-16 of an inch. Mr. Crespi says that the balloon may be best identified from the fact that it was patched with pieces of red silk similar to that used for tying up cigars. He does not know the size of the valve, nor does any one else in St. Louis. Mr. Mabley says the general description tallies closely with the Pathfinder, and he seems to entertain no doubt that this is the lost balloon.

YELLOW FEVER.

MEMPHIS, TENN., October 11, Noon.—Undertakers report five more interments—James Radigan, Susie Roberts, W. T. Mullins, Laura Lewis and Terrence O'Reilly. The last named died seven miles southeast of the city.

THE MICHIGAN DISASTER.

List of the Killed and Wounded by the Collision on the Central Road Yesterday.

DETROIT, MICH., October 11.—The following is the correct list of the names of the killed and wounded by the Michigan Central Railroad disaster so far as known up to noon to-day:

KILLED.

Milton Gilbert, engineer, Detroit.
Christopher B. Smith, fireman, Detroit.
Wm. John Rice, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Elizabeth Rice, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Mary Garland, Philadelphia.
Annie Garland, aged ten, Philadelphia.
Mrs Catharine Spartline, Westminster, Md.; Edith Spartline, aged six, and Marian Spartline, aged four.
William G. Elkins, Lowell, Mass.
Moses Green, Troy, Vermont.
Louis Mongeon, Buckingham, Canada.
Infant daughter of Mrs. George U. Jones, of Shenandoah, Pa., 18 months old.
An unknown man, evidently a Canadian, 25 years old, five feet six inches in height, short black hair, smooth face, and dressed in a gray checked suit.
An unknown man about forty years of age, prominent Roman nose, black moustache and initials G. E. R. wrought on the right wrist, supposed to have been a sailor.

THE WOUNDED.

The wounded are thirty in number:
Milton D. Carlisle, express messenger, Detroit.
A. A. Bennett, baggageman, Detroit.
Wm. Buggy, Troy, Vt., on the way to California.
Daniel Finn, Chicago.
S. M. Sparlin, Philadelphia.
Arthur Rogers, Philadelphia.
Reuben Carter, of England, en route to Gardner, Ill.
Geo. A. Cunningham, Janesville, Wis.
John Jeffries, Newark, N. J.
Robert Wild, Wellington, Ont.
Leopold Hoffman, on the way from Randolph, Mass., to St. Paul.
Henry Burrows, Newfoundland, Pa.
H. C. Long, Alcona, Iowa.
August Schlingheyde, from Hamburg, en route to San Francisco.
Wm. Murchie, Inverness, Ontario.
Henry Burns, Newfoundland, Pa.
William Brinny, Gault, Ontario.
Delbert M. Benjamin, Jersey Heights, N. J.
Ovid Hand, Covert, Seneca county, New York.
Hermis De Maisonaiv, Arger, Onterio.
Palmot De Maisonaiv, Arger, Ontaaio.
E. J. Parnell, Bangor, Mich.
Mrs. E. J. Parnell, Bangor, Mich., on the way from St. Catharines, Ont.
Mrs. J. F. Parnell, St. Paul, Minn., en route from Toronto.
Mrs. A. W. Steele, Detroit.
Mrs. Thomas Clement, Lockport, N. Y.
May Whitmore, Mrs. Clement's granddaughter, slight.
Mrs. B. B. Hart, Clinton, Iowa.
Mrs. Geo. U. Jones, Shenandoah.
Allen Jones, aged six.
Willie Rice, Philadelphia, aged four.
The wounded are all doing well and no more deaths are likely to result. The best care is being taken of them.

THE BOY'S BELT.

Murphy Credited With Miles Enough to Take the O'Leary Trophy.

NEW YORK, October 11.—The pedestrian match for the possession of the O'Leary belt and $5,000 is practically decided. A large crowd of people remained in Madison Square Garden throughout the night.

THE SCORE AT 9 A. M.

The following is the score at 9 o'clock: Allen, 420 miles; Briody, 431; Curran, 416; Faber, 460; Howard, 455; McKee, 282; Mahoney, 425; Murphy, 475; Pierce, 317; Russell, 408; Walker, 411.

THE SCORE AT NOON.

The following is the score at noon:

Allen, 430; Briody, 442; Curran, 428; Faber, 471; Howard, 471; McKee, 290; Mahony, 435; Murphy, 486; Pierce, 326; Russell, 417; Walker, 419.

MEEKER'S MISSION.

The Son of the Butchered Agent at White River Sent to Recover the Dead.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—Ralph Meeker, son of N. C. Meeker, late Indian Agent at the White River Agency, has been appointed a special agent of the Department of the Interior for the purpose of visiting the White River agency at the earliest practicable day and recovering the bodies of his father and such other persons as may have been killed. Mr. Meeker will also gather up the papers, etc., of the agency. He starts to-night for Rawlins.

Boiler Explosion.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., October 11.—An explosion of a boiler in the National Rubber Company's works demolished the engine house and injured several persons.

An English Traveler Robbed.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Dr. N. C. MacLean, of London, arrived in this city with his wife a few days ago and took a room at 34 East Twentieth street. Last night, during the absence of the doctor and his wife, one of their trunks was broken open and $15,000, Bank of England notes, stolen.

Going Behind the Returns.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 11.—W. N. Staley, the Workingmen's defeated candidate for Superintendent of Streets, has filed a petition for a recount, alleging misconduct and negligence in the conduct of the election and in the counting of the votes.

Jerome Park Races.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Notwithstanding the threatening weather the attendance is large at Jerome Park. The one-mile dash was won by Wallenstein; Checkmate, second; Lady Middleton, third.

Cannon's Conviction.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—John Cannon, the stolen bond receiver, has been sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars and to imprisonment in the penitentiary for ten years.

Unveiling a Statue.

BOSTON, October 11.—The statue of Josiah Quincy, the second Mayor of this city, was unveiled to-day. The exercises took place in the Council Chamber, owing to the inclement weather.

Burial Permits.

Mary L. Conway, twenty-two years, 906 North Twelfth; phthisis pulmonalis.
Robert Lewis, sixty-five years, 919 Carr; valvular disease of the heart.
Emma W. Lightner, ten years, Carolina avenue; septicæmia.
Henry Schollmeyer, fifty years, 4036 North Nineteenth; cirrhosis of the liver.
Joseph Thielman, fifty two years, 2406 Jackson street; chronic dysentery.
Patrick Callahan, fifty-nine years, Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor; 1801 Herbert street; henispiegia.
Joseph T. Reysser, fifty six years, Good Samaritan Hospital; cirrhosis of liver.
John O'Connor, fifty years, 1133 North Seventh; cancer of the liver.
Oscar Walters, six years, Twenty-first and Randolph streets; marasmus.
John F. Ruhmann, eleven months, 1422 N. Thirteenth street; entero colitis.
Joseph Eit, five years, 1232 North Ninth; congestion of the lungs.

A Frightful Accident.

Lewis Kline, a lamplighter, seventeen years of age, while attempting to climb over the Court-house fence early this morning, missed his footing and fell across it, one of the arrow-pointed pickets penetrating the abdomen about two inches above the umbilicus. Some person who happened by at the time extricated him from his fearful position. He was taken to the Dispensary, where Dr. Dorsett attended him and pronounced the wound dangerous, after which he was taken to his home.

CLOSE TO CABUL.

Positions of the British Near the Afghan Stronghold.

Commercial Rleations Between England and Burmah Resumed.

Recollections of a French Communist Concerning a Former Murder—Foreign News.

Afghanistan.

MOVING ON.

SILMA, October 11, 10:40 a. m.—Gen. Gough will be established at Jellalabad by Monday. Colonel Jenkins will push forward to Gundamuk with his detachment in order to establish communications with Sir Frederick Roberts. The difficulties of transportation have been overcome, and troops of all arms are moving forward from all columns to support General Roberts. A telegram from Silma yesterday states that General Hughes had halted fourteen miles beyond Khelat Ighilizia, because the country was bare of supplies.

Burmah.

THE PARTY FROM MANDALAY.

LONDON, October 11.—A dispatch from Thyetweyo announces that the party from the Mandalay residency have arrived there. The steamer stopped at every station and was not molested. Commerce between the British and the Burmese was at a complete standstill.

RUNNING TO MANDALAY.

A dispatch from Thyemio says the English Mercantile flotilla on the Irawaddy resumed running to Mandalay.

France.

GAMBETTA'S ARTICLES.

PARIS, October 11.—It is stated the articles on amnesty in the Republique Francaise, Gambetta's organ, were decided on at the conference between the editors and Gambetta before the departure of the latter from Paris.

A STARTLING ASSERTION.

Puteaux Humbert, the Communist candidate for a seat in the Paris municipality, speaking at the electoral meeting, declared Chaudet, a journalist shot during the Commune, was executed and not murdered. He justified the shooting, though denying complicity.

CASSAGNAC'S ADVICE.

De Cassagnac in the Pays advises Reactionaries to vote for plenary amnesty as the only thing lacking to overthrow the Republic.

Switzerland.

CHURCH AND STATE.

GENEVA, October 11.—After prolonged debates the Great Council at Geneva adjourned consideration of the separation of Church and State until next May.

A DUEL ON THE FRONTIER.

A duel took place on the Spanish frontier Thursday between Jean Jacques Alicot, former Republican Deputy from the Department of the Hautes Pyrennes, and Sassere, a Bonapartist. The latter was seriously wounded in the arm. The difference arose from a political grudge growing out of the affair of the 16th of May.

Germany.

GRATEFUL TO BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—The National-Zeitung says that Count de St. Vallier, French Ambassador at Berlin, has been specially requested by M. Waddington, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to tender his heartfelt thanks to Prince Bismarck for the kind and friendly way in which he spoke of France during his late visit to Vienna.

FINANCIAL.

Quotations of Money, Silver, Bonds, Stocks and Other Securities, Etc.

NEW YORK, October 10, 12 M.—Money 6@7. Sterling dull and unchanged. Bar silver here 113. Governments quiet. Railroad bonds steady. State securities dull. Stocks opened buoyant and prices advanced ½@3½ per cent, latter Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie. Boston Air Line rose 4 per cent. Subsequently prices reacted ¼@2¾ per cent, but there was partial recovery.

Western Union	93¾	Alton & Terre Haute	....
Pacific Mail	32½	C. & T. H. pfd	....
Adams	105	Chicago & Alton	....
Fargo	104	C. & A. pfd	....
American	59½	C., C. & I. C.	13½
United States	54	St. Paul & Minnesota	46
N. Y. Central	119¼	Iron Mountain	47¼
Erie	41¼	Ohios	24½
Erie, preferred	67	Ohios, preferred	54
Harlem	157	Del. & Lack	77⅛
Michigan Central	87¾	A. & P. Telegraph	36
Panama	180	C., B. & Q.	114½
Union Pacific	89¼	St. Joseph	29⅛
Lake Shore	96⅞	St. Joseph, pfd	58½
Illinois Central	93½	Canada Southern	73
Pittsburg	104	Louisville & Nash	64
Northwestern	86⅞	Kansas Pacific	72¾
Northwestern, pfd	100¾	Kansas & Texas	22⅛
Cleveland & Col.	67½	St. L. & San Fran	19½
N. J. Central	69¼	St. L. & S. F., pfd	22⅞
Rock Island	139¼	St. L. & S. F., first	
St. Paul	72⅝	pfd	48⅞
St. Paul, pfd	99	St. L., K. C. & N.	29½
Wabash	46¼	St. L., K. C. & N.,	
Ft. Wayne	112	pfd	65½

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Loan increase, $2,337,500; specie increase, $2,417,200; legal tenders decrease, $1,655,000; deposits increase, $859,800; circulation increase, $147,700; reserve increase, $547,250. Banks now hold $807,675 in excess of legal requirements.

Bank of Germany.

BERLIN, October 11.—The Imperial Bank of Germany has raised its rate of discount from 4 to 4½ per cent and its rate of interest on advances from 5 to 5½ per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 13,829,000 marks.

Amateur Pinafore.

We feel it our duty to express, publicly, to the members of Prof. Alimann's Pinafore Company, our sense of obligation to them for their efforts to render the operetta on Wednesday evening, and also our regret that a misunderstanding about the carriages should have prevented the same.

The carriages were engaged for Monday and Wednesday evenings, upon the expectation that the Veiled Prophets' procession would occur on Tuesday, and the postponement of that important event caused the misunderstanding referred to.

The members of the company, in their desire to keep their promise, not only were in readiness to go when called for, but made the personal sacrifice of missing the parade entirely, and that the performance did not occur was in no wise due to them.

We feel gratified to every member of the company and thank them for their efforts in the good cause (St. Luke's Hospital) in which we are engaged.

WM. H. THOMSON,
E. C. SIMMONS,
NEWTON CRANE,
Committee.

BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS.

Remington's new model, 10 or 12 bore, list $40. Double-barrel, 8½ lbs, 30-in., reduced to net $25. Ask for list. E. C. MEACHAM & Co.

Two complimentary concerts will be given at the Mercantile Library Hall on the 24th and 25th inst. for the benefit of Mrs. Edwina D. Lowe previous to her departure for Europe. The concert will be varied by an entertainment provided by the members of the McCullough Dramatic Club.

THE SHOW OVER.

Last Day of the St. Louis Fair.

Attendance on the Grounds—In the Departments.

The St. Louis Fair closed in reality yesterday evening, to-day's morning attendance reminding one strongly of the Exposition. The gate-keepers are resting on their well-won honor, and the cars come up as empty as if the Fair was at the other end of the line. The jam is over and everybody seems to appreciate the fact. The booth-keepers have discharged most of their help and are going it alone. The pop of the soda bottle and the fizz of the beer bung are heard at much longer intervals than formerly, and the stream of money does not flow so steadily into the pockets of the vendors. As the day wore on, however, the character of the attendance improved very much, and by 1 o'clock quite a respectable throng was present.

THE SHOW OVER.

Everywhere, however, could be seen the signs telling that the show was over. The biscuit men did not get to work effectively until long after 11, and quite a hungry crowd had collected about the little pagodas waiting for the yeast powder advertisements, of which they think much more than they do of the yeast powder.

The modes of advertising adopted have been many, and some of them most ingenious. The Charm and the Rumford people have been feeding the people free. Humphrey, the clothing man, has been distributing lead pencils. Navy tobacco is given away, so is smoking tobacco, and some of the most villainous cigars ever palmed off on an unsuspecting public. Other exhibitors depend on the highly colored lithographs which they distribute, and others go in on the beauty and singularity of their shows.

IN THE DEPARMENTS

there is a certain laxness in the attention of the exhibitors; they are all on what they feel to be their last lap, and they are proportionately tired of the whole business. While everybody is willing to admit that this is the most successful Fair ever held in St. Louis everybody is equally positive that all the fun is for the sight-seers and not for those whose business keeps them here. A small army of men have been making their living here in the last three or four weeks. Besides the regular Fair employes a large number of men and women have been here at work, probably five or six hundred. And to these men a fair will never again be a thing of beauty.

The Departments.

The cotton hall is shorn of all of its beauties. As rapidly as possible this morning the cotton and furniture is being loaded up and sent down to the city, and the contrast between the neat display of yesterday and the disorder which reigns to-day is striking. The rooms will be completely dismantled by noon.

THE TEXTILE DEPARTMENT

is a most interesting exhibit of fine work in cloths and the kindred arts. The show is one which deserves close examination, as there are in it many curiosities from which something may be learned.

THE FINE ART HALL,

while it has been well patronized, has not had the rush of people which has thronged the other departments. The tariff of ten cents, while it was small and possibly-necessary, had the effect of restraining visitors from going more than once, and kept many away altogether. There is no mistaking the fact that the universal sentiment of the Fair goers is against any charge anywhere but at the gates. The idea of having wheels within wheels is not very pleasing to the public; they do not like side-shows. The same remarks apply, although with less force, to the dog show, where an entrance fee of 15 cents was charged. The people are opposed to the principle, and they seem to fear that in the course of a few years every department will have fallen into line and a fee will be taken at every door.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

is a very popular hall. Its treasures include everything from a solar microscope to a silk hat, and everything is good of its kind. The display of musical instruments does not equal that of former years, neither does the clothing, but there are other exhibits which far eclipse anything of the kind ever shown in St. Louis before. Out among the sheep, swine and poultry, more evidence of the decadence of the show may be found. Long lines of untenanted stalls indicate the place where, only a few hours ago, thousands of dollars' worth of mutton stood and panted, while the porcine aristocracy have folded up their fat and fled. The cheerful intercommunication of the swineherds as they washed, brushed and dressed their plethoric charges is heard no more. The crowing of the occasional rooster still disturbs the tympanum, but it is a lonesome sound, suggestive of desert places and of solitude.

THE AGRICULTURISTS

still hold the fort, both in farm machinery and vegetables, and seem to be now running the biggest end of the Fair. Justice has not been done to the immense specimens of farm products exhibited, some of which are quite worthy of special notice.

In the Arena.

In the arena to-day the thoroughbreds competed for their premiums, and one hundred dollars was paid to the best saddle horse. After this award the consolation premium of $300 cash was given, and the grand mule race, the funniest sight of the Fair, concluded the performance.

In the amphitheater the long continuous benches asserted their emptiness for hours and hours. It takes such a large body of people to fill the structure that it makes even a respectable crowd look small.

The Simmons Display.

Directly a visitor enters Mechanical Hall his eye is attracted by the magnificent display of the Simmons Hardware Company, which occupies almost the entire surface of the western wall. The space necessary to set off the multitudinous articles, arranged in the most artistic manner upon the wall, is about sixty feet in length by about thirty-five feet in height. The representation is that of a gateway to an Egyptian palace or castle. The towers which flank the gates are adorned with black velvet, which are relieved by panels and facings of various hues of silk and merino. Intricate and elaborate designs adorn them, made entirely of articles of hardware varied in name, size and appearance. An ingenious arrangement of circular saws, plated teaspoons and wood-saw blades set off the battlements of the towers and the coping of the walls.

IT IS THE FINEST SINGLE EXHIBIT AT THE FAIR.

This firm is celebrated for the good taste and singularity of its displays, a former one, that of 1877 being one of the most unique ever shown in St. Louis. The exhibit of this year is far beyond anything hitherto accomplished.

The top of the wall is covered with a sky painting, in which several birds are flying, and below this, on a background of black velvet, the cutlery and hardware are disposed. The different articles are arranged so as to present figures ingeniously designed. Two storks, with rules for legs, knives and forks for body-feathers, and long, thin saws for bills, are the most taking designs. Palm trees, made altogether of window-fastenings, locks and bolts, and two easels of chisels and other cutting-tools are also present. Besides these there are ornaments made of saws, and of chisels and axes.

On the left of the central panel are the guns and sporting goods, displayed in profusion, and in quality ranging from the costliest to the cheapest. Show cases full of pistols and ammunition are in front, and the walls are ornamented with long, lithe fishing-poles. Above all, a quail-net is stretched, large enough to gather in all the quails in Callaway. On the right of the main exhibit are arranged the house-furnishing goods, dusters, fire-irons, and other implements of the kind, all grouped in neat designs. A singular ornament runs along the base of the whole display, of masons' trowels and crossed hand saws, which have a very neat effect.

Viewed as a whole the display is one which reflects credit on the firm which has placed it on exhibition, and it has done much towards making the Mechanical Hall the most interesting one in the whole Fair and Exposition.

Wright's Carriages.

One of the handsomest displays upon the grounds was that made by Wright & Son, the carriage manufacturers. Their exhibition of the glossy perfection to which vehicles may be brought attracted numbers of people each day, and no one left without enjoying the happy owners of such elegant turnouts.

The designs in which the carriages have been built are various and good. The cabriolet, in particular, is a marvel of elegance, taste and comfort. It is just the thing for a ride in the cold, the heavy leather cushions making one warm just to look at them. All the carriages and the buggies could not be better or prettier than they are.

Exposition Briefs.

The last of the Fair.

Now for a twelve months' rest.

The police were idle all day long.

Accidents were scarce and arrests seldom.

The cars have all furled their star spangled banners.

The cotton parlor, to-day, looked like the day after the Fair.

All the gate-keepers are to be paid off to-morrow evening.

The closing of the dog-show was the chief event of the day.

At 12 o'clock there were not a hundred people in the amphitheater.

Nothing has been scarcer at the Fair than ice, unless it was ice water.

The Fair commenced before it began and did not stop until after it was ended.

The elephant is becoming exceedingly evil-tempered, owing to a tobacco diet.

The gang at the southeast gate are not doing so well on the peanut sale as they did.

Considerable comment was made upon the hurried manner in which the stock were taken away from the grounds.

The crowd of carriages that usually occupy the area west of the arena [illegible] very few vehicles being wit[illegible] precincts.

Those who were present to [illegible] was the most enjoyable of the[illegible] crowd enough to enliven [illegible] there were not too many pe[illegible] comfort.

Better Than Last Y[ear].

The present Fair compares [illegible]ably with previous Expositio[ns] [illegible] year there was three weeks of E[illegible] as against two this year, and, on Friday [illegible]ing, this year's receipts were $[illegible] heavier than all of last, with $10,[illegible] worth of railroad tickets to hear from yet.

Mr. Lackland declined to give the exact figures, stating there was a discrepancy in the returns that will have to be fixed up before the receipts will be announced.

The statement is made officially that there were n ore than twenty thousand visitors more this year than last.

JEFFERSON'S DEATH.

The Coroner Endeavoring to Sift the Matter to the Bottom.

Important Facts Brought Out at the Post-Mortem Examination.

The Coroner's office is thronged to-day with negroes anxious and willing to testify as to how William Jefferson, colored, came to his death. Patterson died at his residence, No. 2213 Gratiot street, on Thursday night, and the surrounding circumstances were given in the POST-DISPATCH on yesterday. He and his step-son, Sam Moore, quarreled as to who should possess Mrs. William Jefferson on the night of the 3rd of October, and in the altercation Jefferson was struck with a slung-shot or pair of brass knuckles, and, his death following, an investigation was demanded. A jury was summoned by the Coroner this morning and an inquest begun over the remains between 10 and 11 o'clock. The first witness called was

JOHN MATTHEWS,

who testified:

"I am a teamster, and reside near the corner of Jefferson and Chouteau avenues. I had known deceased for about six years, and Sam Moore also. Jefferson's first wife was Moore's mother. Last Friday night I was at the house directly west of Jefferson's in conversation with Ralph Shelton. It was about 9:30 o'clock when Sam Moore came up and stopped at Jefferson's door. The door was half closed, and Moore called him out. When Jefferson came to the door Sam said: 'Uncle Jeff, Kittie says you want to see me.' Kitty is Jefferson's wife. Before Jefferson could make any reply Sam hit him a blow in the breast and the second blow on the head. Jefferson fell in the doorway with his feet protruding and lay there senseless. After the second blow, Sam went outside of the yard, but returned, and I jumped up and threw him out of the gate. He then went off down the street. Jefferson regained consciousness in a few minutes and was bleeding severely about the head. I went for a doctor, but could not find one, and went home and never saw Jefferson again. I know nothing about the quarrels between Moore and the deceased."

Ralph Shelton corroborated the statement of Matthews at considerable length and then

DR. BIERWIRTH

was examined. His statement was as follows:

"I was called to see William Jefferson on the 8th of October about 10 o'clock in the morning. I found him in bed very restless moving his head about and turning from side to side. He was not exactly conscious, but his pulse was almost regular. He complained of a pain in his left temple, and when I pressed the temple it gave him considerable pain. The scalp wound, or what was reported to be such, was apparently healed an I could detect no fracture of the skull. I prescribed a sedative, and at the second visit in the afternoon a mild cathartic. On the following morning I found symptoms of udilation at the base of the brain. His head was drawn towards the back, and it was impossible to bend it forward. He was delirious and in great pain, and died that night."

A number of witnesses will be examined this afternoon, and the inquest concluded.

THE POST-MORTEM.

Coroner Auler and Dr. Bierworth held a post-mortem examination on the remains to-day, which elicited the fact that while death was hastened by the blow, it could not have resulted soon from other causes. There was a bruise in front and above the left ear of two inches in diameter, and a clot of blood was found on the surface of the temporal bone. The brain was softened and filled with pus of long standing. The lungs were found diseased, and the stomach in a state of inflammation. Deceased had been a heavy drinker, and would have died of alcoholism, without the assistance of the blow, in a short period.

Moore has not yet been apprehended, and it is doubtful whether the police have taken the matter fully in hand.

PREMIUM FLOUR.

Stanard's "Royal Patent" Takes the Premium.

It became known in the flour corner "on 'Change" to-day that the Awarding Committee on flour had passed judgment on flour competing for premium at the Fair, and as so many were expecting the blue ribbon to be nailed to their barrel quite an interest was manifested in the results. Soon a telegram was received by Mr. Morgan, Secretary of the Exchange, giving the information that E. O. Stanard & Co.'s "Royal Patent" had carried off the prize, and these gentlemen were cordially congratulated at the accumulative evidence of the superiority of this brand of flour.

An Old Horse Suicides by Jumping From a Second Story Window.

In his report to Capt. Huebler this morning Sergt. Jenks, of the Third District, furnishes indisputable proof that suicide is not alone known to reasonable beings. The Sergeant reports that about 9 o'clock this morning an old horse "shuffled off this mortal coil" by deliberatly jumping from the second story window of a stable in the rear of 1127 North Eleventh street, to the alley below, a distance of about fifteen feet. The horse had been feeding there this morning, and was seen to mount the sill of the window and jump to the ground. The owner is unable to ascribe a sufficient reason for the rash act, as no one was near the animal at the time. The injuries were of a fatal character, but, to sooner end the horse's sufferings, the contents of a couple of the chambers of Sergeant Jenks' revolver were discharged into his head.

This is the only case of suicide of an animal on record.

A Good Place to Go To.

There is not a soul in the city but that must sigh to take a ride out to Cool Herbert's this oppressively hot weather. It is a nice place to visit in any kind of weather, but especially is it a pleasant place when it is hot enough to roast one in town. There is always a delightful breeze at Cool's. In fact it is a Cool place. During the last two weeks the Colonel has simply been overrun with his patrons. They have gone out in swarms and simply taken possession of the house and grounds. It one goes there once he will want to return and take his friends with him. It is one of the features of Cool Herbert's character that he makes a man like him and everything that he has. Go and see him, and he will convince you that he has the most high-toned and elegant resort in the country.

NATURE produces the richest hues and most delicate tints, but every shade under the sun can be found in the "Unequaled Corticelli."

Auction of Real Estate.

The Real Estate Savings Bank property that has clear title will be sold at public auction, October 27 and 28, at the Real Estate Exchange. The advertisement in this issue of the POST-DISPATCH contains a full description and location of unimproved, residence and business property and acre tracts. All who desire to make a good investment of their means will do well to peruse this notice an[d] be on hand at the time mentioned—deposito[rs, s]tockholders and all creditors as well as t[he public] generally.

Opinion o[f a] Citizen.

[illegible] March 15, 1879.

Having used [illegible]'s White Rose Pile Cure myself, as well as recommended it to many of my friends, I do not hesitate to pronounce it an inimitable remedy for piles, and those to whom I have recommended it indorse my opinion. SAMUEL GATY.

VICTORY EVERYWHERE.—Another premium at Cincinnati for the "Unequaled Corticelli."

THREE first premiums at St. Louis Fair for best interior decorations, handsomest and best display of wall paper and best wire screens, awarded Newcomb Bros., wholesale and retail paper hangings, upholstery, etc., 307 North Fifth street. The same perseverance, push and penchant for their trade have brought again the blue ribbon to this firm, and they have entered this season with more experience and a fuller and finer stock of goods than ever, and are determined to serve the people, as far as possible, making tasteful combinations of color and design and giving value in thorough work and material. Those contemplating furnishing and decorating the walls of their homes would serve their own interest by patronizing Newcomb Bros., paper hangings, upholstery, etc., 307 North Fifth street.

Horribly Mangled.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

EAST ST. LOUIS, October 11—2:30 p. m.—John McGulky, a switchman working at this point, was run over and horribly mangled, his left arm and leg crushed to a jelly, in the Ohio and Mississippi freight yard this afternoon. McGulky lives at Olney, where he has a family.

LOCAL CRIME.

A Reckless Jehu.

Christopher Wahrhoff was fined $10 and costs by Judge Jecko in the First District Police Court this morning on a charge of careless driving. Yesterday afternoon while driving down Olive street, and near the corner of Fifth, at a rapid pace, he ran over a young lady by the name of Harris from Virginia. J. M. Thomas, clerk of the First District Police Court, hastened to the lady's assistance, at the same time calling a policeman. The lady was found to have escaped serious injury and after being placed in a carriage the defendant was arrested and taken to the Police Station. Miss Harris failed to appear in court this morning and the fine was assessed on Mr. Thomas' testimony.

For Thirty Days.

David Murphy is en route for the Workhouse, cursing the day that he left Chicago to ply his vocation on the streets of this city. He is a strong, hale, hearty man, but delights in stopping the uninitiated on the streets and pouring into their ears a story of how he is afflicted with the heart disease, unable to make any physical exertion and starving for lack of a dime to purchase bread. Officer Lack observed him last evening begging from door to door and arrested him. He came before Judge Jecko in the First District Police Court this morning on a charge of begging, was fined $10 and costs and sent to the Work-house for thirty days.

An Almond Street Altercation.

Minnie Brandon is desirous of procuring the arrest of Frank Walsh on any charge that the courts may deem proper. Minnie is a wanton from Third and Almond streets, and last night accused Walsh of stealing fifty cents from her. He replied by striking her with a pair of brass knuckles, knocking her down and cutting her mouth severely. He then kicked her several times in the side and chest before being taken off by bystanders. A physician sewed up Minnie's lip, and she is now on the war path.

Second District Police Court.

Twenty-six cases were disposed of in this court to-day and $52 collected.

Michael Begley, Thomas Duffy, William Welsh, Thomas Welsh, Fred Scholte, Louis Boot, Belle Price, J. B. Allen, Kate O'Brien, Tom Branley and Ben Davis were fined for disturbing the peace.

A number of cases were continued.

Court of Criminal Correction.

To-day was set aside for the hearing of unimportant motions in Judge Cady's court.

In the four cases of Vincenzo Bernero, charged with selling liquor without license, motion for a new trial was overruled.

The scire facias in the case of William Judge and George J. Weigel, charged with assault and battery, was dismissed.

Anton Kleinmeyer's motion for a new trial and motion in arrest of judgment were overruled.

THE TIMES-JOURNAL.

Prospects of an Early Sale of the Paper—Several Would-Be Buyers in the Field.

The Times-Journal appears as usual this morning. There was nothing about it to indicate the convulsion that took place yesterday, except the absence from the head of the editorial department of the name of any responsible proprietor. There was also an editorial paragraph that might be construed into a reference to something concerning the aforesaid convulsion that appeared in yesterday afternoon's POST-DISPATCH. But notwithstanding the unrippled surface presented by the paper, its internal arrangements are in as confused a shape as ever. Things over there seem to be in as chaotic a state as they could well be. Nobody knows who is who and which is which. The question upon the tongue of every man you meet is what is so become of the Times-Journal? Who is going to buy it? Is it going to cease publication and die a troubled death?

It seems queer that a paper can endure such a repetition of misfortunes as the Times-Journal has had. One would think its credit would be destroyed,

ITS PRESTIGE LOST,

and its value reduced to nil. It is probably not known by the general public that a newspaper is like a cat or Ben. Butler, very hard to extinguish. The paper itself may not be worth a cent; it may be worse than worthless—the sink-hole for money such as a great many have declared the Times-Journal to be, and yet a desirable thing to own under certain circumstances. It must be remembered that the Times-Journal has a telegraphic franchise, and that this always has a prospective value. The Associated Press is a close corporation, and $1,000,000 could not buy another one for St. Louis. If anybody don't think so let him try it. There is no probability that the Times-Journal will cease publication, unless somebody buys it and stops it on purpose to get it out of the way. It has been reported that the youthful proprietors of the Republican have this very design in their heads.

It now turns out that

MR. CHAMBERS

has been trying to find a purchaser for the Times-Journal for several days. This would make it appear that the sale to Mr. Beck was never intended to be bona fide, although Mr. Beck distinctly stated to a POST-DISPATCH reporter that he had bought the paper, and that he had paid Mr. Chambers the money.

It has been supposed that Mr. Chambers would allow a default to take place on the interest of the bonded indebtedness of the paper, and in that way force a sale and get rid of the elephant, but this would require that somebody should pay for running the paper for nearly two months. It would be thirty days before a default in interest could occur, and the property would have to be advertised for about twenty days after that before it could be sold. So Mr. Chambers thinks the quickest way for him to get out of the difficulty is to sell out.

There are five hundred men in the city who believe they could run the Times-Journal and make it a success, but all these five hundred men have not got the necessary amount of cash to make the purchase.

It being reported that Mr. Tom Wood, of the Globe-Democrat, had an idea of buying it, a reporter of this paper tackled him this morning and asked him about it.

"Well," said Mr. Wood, "I have thought something of taking hold of the Times-Journal, but I do not know that anything will come of it. I was over at the office yesterday, and I have had a talk with Mr. Chambers. I have nothing definite to impart on the subject at present."

It has also been reported that

MR. R. D. LANCASTER

had a notion of buying the paper.

A reporter called on Mr. Lancaster, who, with his usual suavity, said he was in the real estate business; that he had houses to rent and houses to sell, and that, with this, he had his hands full.

The latest rumor is that a joint stock company is being formed for the purpose of running the Times-Journal.

East St. Louis.

There will be a mass meeting at the City Market to-night to adopt steps for the abatement of the Cahokia creek nuisance. The water in the creek now is stagnant, and emits an unbearable stench. Those doing business in the vicinity of it complain that it greatly interferes with them. A few nights ago a visitor who took rooms at a house near the creek, arose from bed, paid his bill and left, stating that he was unable to stand the fearful stench.

To-night there will also be a meeting at East Carondelet of those interested in the "Township organization" movement. Among those who will attend from East St. Louis are Messrs. Luke H. Hight, Spencer M. Kase, 'Squire Graney, Joseph Draggon, William H. Bennett and Maurice F. Tissier.

Next Wednesday and Thursday the final arguments will be heard in the case of the East St. Louis Elevator and Warehouse Company vs. the Chicago & Alton R. R. Company. The case involves some nice points of law in regard to carriers, and has already been continued half a dozen times. The facts are about as follows: In July, 1874, 300 barrels of cornmeal were shipped from Lockport, Ill., to East St. Louis, and turned over to the elevator company for shipment to New Orleans. The elevator company paid the freight from Lockport to East St. Louis, which amounted to $135, and shipped the meal by the Ames Transportation Company. The boat sunk and now the elevator company sues the C. & A. Co. for the freightage. The case will no doubt be appealed, whatever the decision of 'Squire Eggman.

A Permanent and Glittering Exposition.

It is a source of gratification to our citizens after looking at the lovely display of silverware, watches, diamonds, faience and bric-a-brac at the Fair by Mermod Jaccard & Co., of Fourth and Locust streets, that a large and finer exhibition is a permanency at this palatial store. Strangers and visitors have been more impressed, it seems, by the really low prices than anything else, and Fair week has made a hole in the diamond stock of solitaire rings and earrings. These are the best and cheapest ever imported.

TICKLING induces laughter, except tickling in the Throat, which causes coughing—at once removed by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

Not the End.

Although there is an end to the Exposition and Fair for this year, and the displays are to be scattered, the public will know where to find as much attraction as if the great exhibition were continued. The crowd at 404 and 406 North Fourth street is an evidence that the goods at the town house offer as much inducement as before the fine display at the Fair Grounds. Burrell, Comstock & Co. are bound to draw always while their stock is so excellent and prices so low.

CONWAY & CO., 629 Olive st., make a specialty of making up underwear to order.

PILES cured by Drs. Wortman & Co., 906 Pine; no knife or pain; not a cent if not cured.

AT the Cincinnati Exposition the first premium was awarded Corticelli Spool Silk.

Marine.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Arrived: Steamship Germania, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Arrived: Steamship Canada from London and Moselle from Bremen.

MONEY.

The market for loans was just moderately active to-day, without quite so much doing as yesterday. There was a fair line of discount offerings of grain paper representing shipping and carrying, flour shipping, cotton shipping and carrying, jobbing and manufacturing names, etc., etc. Funds were in good supply, and the market worked steady without special ease. Rates are unchanged.

Currency orders were relatively rather small, although really very good if not placed in comparison with the heavy demand of yesterday. The return flow seems to have fairly set in and receipts are little larger, day by day.

New York exchange was stiffer than ever, and when the demand was specially active, holders were disinclined to sell. Sales in moderate amounts were made all the way from par to 75c discount.

Stocks were irregular in both values and activity, and there is really little of special interest to note after the recent flurry beyond what is told in our regular telegram.

Closing quotations of Government bonds at New York to-day are as follows:

	Bid.	Askd.
Coupons of '81	105	105¼
New 5's	103⅛	103¼
New 4½'s, registered	105⅛	105⅜
New 4½'s, coupons	105⅛	105⅜
New 4's, registered	101⅞	102
New 4's, coupons	101⅞	102¼
Currency 6's	121	121¼

The following quotations are furnished the POST-DISPATCH by L. A. Coquard, stock and bond broker, Third and Pine streets.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	When Payable.	Rate Int.	Coupons Due.	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s	1881	6 ₩c gold.	Jan. & July.	105¼	106
New 5s	1881	5 ₩c gold.	quarterly	103¼	104
New 4½s '76	1891	4½ ₩c g'd	quarterly	105⅞	106¼
New 4s 1877	1907	4 ₩c gold.	quarterly	101¾	102⅛

RAILROAD BONDS.

N. Mo. 1st m	'95	7 ₩c cur.	Jan. & July.	113	103¾
Mo. Pa. 1st m	'88	6 ₩c cur.	Feb. & Aug.	103¾	104½
I. M. 1st m.		7 ₩c gold.	Feb. & Aug.	115	115¾
K. Pac. 1st m		6 ₩c gold.	Feb. & Aug.	118	119

MISSOURI SIXES.

Due 1882	102	Due 1888	105
Due 1886	104	Due 1889	105
Due 1887	106		

ST. LOUIS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

City 6s, gold	106⅝@107⅜
City 6s, gold sterling bonds	106⅝@107⅜
City 6s, currency	106⅝@107⅜
City 6s water bonds	106 @107
County 6s, gold	105⅝@106⅜
County 7s, currency	106 @107

Interest to seller.

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
Land warrants. 160 acres	$155	$175
Land warrants, 120 acres	115	120
Land warrants, 80 acres	75	80
Land warrants, 40 acres	35	40

COIN AND EXCHANGE.

New Orleans Exchange, sight	par	2.50

MONEY.

Bank discounts for 1st class paper	7 @ 9	₩ cent.
Outside discounts for 1st class paper	1½@ 2½	₩ cent.
Real estate securities	7 @10	₩ cent.

CLEARINGS AT ST. LOUIS.

	Week end'g Oct. 8.	Week end'g Oct. 15.
Thursday	$5,124,801	$3,945,913
Friday	3,945,973	4,665,352
Saturday	4,364,831	4,506,093
Monday	4,414,076	
Tuesday	4,419,295	
Wednesday	4,465,156	
Total	26,734,132	

COMMERCE.

Transportation Troubles.

Troubles have been accumulating for some time past by reason of the scarcity of cars at East St. Louis. The climax seems to have been reached to-day by the refusal of the trunk lines leading East to receive freight. Several blockades are said to be in existence between here and the East, which add to the existing difficulties. In addition rates will be advanced 6c per 100 lbs on Monday.

Receipts of Leading Articles

At St. Louis for the week ending Saturday, October 11, 1879, and total receipts since January 1, 1879, and for the same time in 1878, as reported by the Exchange:

Articles.	W'k end'g Oct. 11, '79	Since June 1, 1879	Cor. time, 1878.
Flour, brls	39,415	1,133,340	959,072
Wheat, bu	353,467	13,213,352	9,770,205
Corn, bu	56,750	9,228,937	7,447,876
Oats, bu	67,017	4,018,451	3,159,783
Rye, bu	10,244	478,437	631,992
Barley, bu	93,814	991,048	854,975
Cotton, bales	21,673	193,829	155,331
Hemp, bales	92	3,841	4,397
Hay, bales	12,862	322,484	250,126
Tobacco, hhds	250	17,740	24,622
Highwines, brls	135	7,023	8,131
Lead, pigs	12,326	519,138	520,048
Pork, brls	80	30,911	47,027
Hams, lbs		4,558,261	2,506,028
Meats, lbs	895,081	71,306,427	45,979,475
Lard, lbs	59,834	8,131,665	5,495,088
Cattle, head	8,849	335,176	332,841
Sheep, head	4,660	144,987	135,275
Hogs, head	31,385	1,058,624	898,481

Receipts and Withdrawals of Wheat.

FROM ELEVATORS FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDED 7 A. M. TO-DAY.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.
St. Louis	14,400	3,477
Central A. & B. & W	13,690	14,002
E. St. Louis	12,520	1,399
Advance	5,600	
Venice	8,400	4,237
Total	54,610	23,115

Withdrawals of Grain at St. Louis.

FROM ELEVATORS FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDED 7 A. M. TO-DAY.

(Warehouses not included.)

	City.	R.R.	River.	Total.
Wheat, bu	11,383	11,732		23,115
Corn, bu	4,090	851	5,000	9,941
Oats, bu	8,428	1,602	3,064	13,094
Rye, bu	1,069	410		1,479
Barley, bu	2,360			2,360

Withdrawn From Elevator for the Week Ending October 10.

	City Con.	Railroad.	River.	Total.
Wheat, bu	61,065	27,010	28,717	116,782
Corn, bu	22,284	10,463	5,000	37,747
Oats, bu	25,910	8,579	3,064	37,553
Rye, bu	3,564	821		4,385
Barley, bu	11,602			11,602

Receipts and Shipments of Wheat at Principal Points:

	Receipts. To-day	Receipts. Yes'dy	Shipments. To-day	Shipments. Yes'dy
St. Louis	41,955	118,659	43,333	11,609
Chicago	186,918	185,686	139,211	190,872
Milwaukee	124,800	130,700	172,200	114,600
Toledo	17,000	97,000	46,000	110,000
New York	481,000	408,000		
Baltimore	200,733		109,630	

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis.

In elevators and warehouses Saturday morning, October 11, 1879:

WHEAT.	Bushels	CORN.	Bushl's
No. 3 White	242	No. 2 White M'd	9,687
No. 1 Red	1,233	Rej'd White M'd	1,275
No. 2 Red	749,009	No. 2 Mixed	284,073
No. 3 Red	280,177	Rejected	911
No. 4 Winter	27,085	In Special Bin	1,227
Rejected Winter	1,467		
No. 2 Medium	95,122	Total	297,173
No. 2 Spring	2,885		
No. 3 Spring	3,287	OATS.	Bush'ls
Rejected spring	481		
Wheat in Special Bins	108,963	No. 2 Mixed	152,198
		No. 2 White	4,910
		Rejected	25,454
Total	1264951	No Grade	1,489
		In Special Bins	6,627
RYE.	Bushl's		
		Total	190,678
No. 2	21,265		
Rejected	1,480	BARLEY.	Bush'ls
In special bins	200		
		In Special Bins	26,996
Total	22,945	Total	26,996

Grain in Store in St. Louis.

In the various Elevators named, at 7 a. m., to-day.

Elevators	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley
St. Louis	365,479	182,257	120,387	15,224	7,583
Central*	297,455	106,769	2,306	1,869	13,013
E. St. L.	295,153		5,914	875	
Advance	94,920		10,850		
Venice	145,944	8,147	51,221	794	
Total	1198,951	297,173	190,678	18,762	20,596

Comparative Stocks of Grain in Store in St. Louis.

	Oct. 11, 1879.	Oct. 4, 1879.	Oct. 12, 1878.	Oct. 13, 1877.
Wheat	1,264,951	1,181,552	731,023	......
Corn	297,173	288,653	192,512	......
Oats	190,678	192,354	103,743	......
Rye	22,945	21,293	115,191	......
Barley	26,996	26,428	91,044	......

Grain Inspections.

Wheat—15 cars No. 2 Mediterranean, 1 car No. 1 red winter, 16 cars No. 2 red winter, 43 cars No. 3 red winter, 18 cars No. 4 winter, 8 cars rejected winter. Total—108 cars.

Corn—3 car new, 1 car No. 2 white mixed, 1 car new white mixed, 7 cars No. 2 mixed, 2 cars rejected. Total—14 cars.

Oats—10 cars No. 2, 2 cars No. 2 white, 5 cars rejected. Total—17 cars.

Barley—1 car No. 2 spring, 4 cars No. 3 spring, 3 cars rejected spring. Total—8 cars.

Rye—2 cars No. 2, 1 car rejected. Total—3 cars.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

FUTURES.

Wheat—Higher and closing firm, but with moderate to light trading. Sales—20,000 bu October at $1 20½@1 20; 40,000 bu November at $1 22¼@1 22¾; 210,000 bu December at $1 24@1 24½; 5,000 bu year at $1 20⅜.

Corn—Quiet and unchanged. Sales—10,000 bu October at 35½c; 125,000 bu year at 33 15-16@34c; 10,000 bu May at 37⅛c.

Oats—Nothing doing; bids are given above.

CASH TRANSACTIONS.

Wheat.—Grades higher and stiff; active consumptive, shipping and ordinary inquiry for Nos. 3 and 4; No. 2 Mediterranean all taken by a miller; few sellers of No. 2 red at ruling rate ($1 19¾) taken by a speculative operator, who bid $1 20 just at the close. Samples slightly better, too—and in improved demand. Sales: Grades—14 cars No. 2 red part fr. (part in E.) at $1 19¾; 6 cars No. 3 red at $1 12⅜, 39—including 3 in E.—at $1 13; 19 cars No. 4 at $1 06⅛, 1 car late at $1 07—but more refused at that; 1 car rejected at $1 02; 13 cars No. 2 Mediterranean at $1 16⅞ and 1 car No. 3 spring at $1 04].

CORN—Samples—St. Charles steady at 48c; white-mixed 1c lower on E. trk at 46c. Grades—No. 2 mixed very active; order, shipping and local buyers in market for all they could get; it opened at 35⅛c, then sold down to 35⅛c, soon after advanced to 35⅝c, and closed at 35⅜c (⅛c higher) for cars—round lots (say 10,000 bu) couldn't be had for less than 36⅛c—10,000 bu sold at that late yesterday. Rejected and new ⅜c higher, at 22⅛c, distillers taking it at that. No. 2 white mixed sold at yesterday's best bid, and rejected white mixed brought ⅛c advance—taken by order buyers. New white mixed sold at 35c. Sales: Grades—2 cars No. 2 mixed in St L. at 35⅛c, 25 cars do in St. L. (in lots) at 35⅛c, 7 cars and 3,500 bu do reg. C. and St. L. at 35⅛c, 8 cars new and rejected at 33⅛c, 1 car new white mixed in C. at 35c, 2 cars rejected white mxd at 43c, 3 cars No. 2 white mixed in St. L. at 45c.

OATS—Grades—No 2 in active demand from feeders and shippers, opening at 25⅞c in E., selling up to 26c, and closing at 25⅞c—⅛c higher; rejected sold at 24⅛c to 24c to order buyers, closing at latter figure—⅛c lower; No 2 white sold to feeders ⅛c better at 26⅛c. Samples steady. Sales: Grades—No. 2—3 cars reg. E. at 25⅞c, 16 cars fr. to st. fr. St. L. at 25⅞c, 3 cars do at 26c; No. 2 white—2 cars St. L. at 26⅛c; rejected—3 car St. L. at 24⅛c. 3 do at 24c; no-grade—1 car St. L. at 21⅛c.

Barley—Received, 10,061 bu. Choice held stiffly, but medium qualities dull and weaker. Sales: 133 sks Minnesota at 55c, 160 medium do at 60c, 14 cars do do (10 del) at 65c, 1 car fancy do at 85c. 22 sks at 70c.

Rye—Received, 450 bushels. Higher: No. 2 in active demand on orders. Sales: Grades—9 cars No. 2 St. L. and reg. at 69⅛c, 1 do in St. L., at 79c, 1 car rejected at 64c—held later for 65c; sample—1 car rejected in elv. at 65c, 171 sks prime at 70c.

Pork—Lower; sale 101 brls f. o. b. East side at p. t.@$10 30; orders—170 brls at $10 62½@10 75.

D. S. Meats—No loose on market; would sell readily at 3⅛c, 6⅜c and 7c. Sales 82 pkgs—shoulders 4c, c'ribs 7.15c to 7⅛c del, short clear 7⅛@7⅜c; orders (40 pkgs)—at 4⅛c, 7⅛c, 7⅛c.

BACON—No stock; small sales at high figures—demand unsupplied: 150 csks, bf csks and bxs shoulders at 4⅛c, 40 bxs long clear at 8c, small lot clear rib at 7⅜c (1 car loose do yesterday at 7⅛c) 20 csks do and short clear for Monday at 8c and 8⅛c. 6 boxes clear at 8⅛c; Orders (62 pkgs)—at 4⅛c and 8c and 8⅛c.

LARD—Sale: 25 tcs prime steam at 6.10c.

Comparative Closing Values of Leading Articles at 1 P. M.

	Yesterday.	To-day.
No. 2 red wheat, cash	119	119¾
" " Oct.	119 bid	120
" " Nov	121½	122½
" " Dec	123 bid	124⅜
" " year	119½	120½
No. 3 red wheat, cash	112¼	113
" " Oct.	——	——
" " Nov.	——	——
" " Dec.	——	——
No. 4 red wheat, cash	105½	106¼
No. 2 spring, cash		
No. 2 Mediterranean	116	116⅞
No. 2 mixed corn, c'h	36@36¼	35⅛
" " Oct.	35⅜	35⅛
" " Nov	34⅝	34½ bid
" " Dec	33⅞ bid	33⅞ bid
" " year	33 15-16	34
" " Jan.	33⅝ bid	33⅛ bid
" " Feb.	33⅛ bid	34⅛ bid
" " Mar.	34⅛ bid	34⅛ bid
" " May	37¼ bid	37⅛
Rejected corn, cash	33	33 bid
No. 2 wh. mxd c. cash	47	45
No. 2 oats, cash	25⅞	26
" " Oct.	25⅞ bid	25⅞ bid
" " Nov	26⅛ bid	26⅞ bid
" " Dec	27⅜	27 13-16 bid
" " year	25⅛ bid	25⅛ bid
Rejected oats, cash	24⅛	24 bid
No. 2 white oats	26 bid	26⅛
No. 2 rye, cash	68 bid	69⅛
" " Oct.		
" " Nov.	69 bid	
Rejected rye, cash	62 bid	63½ bid
Mess pork, cash	$10 50	$10 30
D. S. shoulders	3⅞	3⅞
D. S. clear ribs	6⅜	6⅞
" clear	7	7
Bacon shoulders, cash	4⅛@4¼	4⅛
" long clear, cash	7⅞@7.90	8
" clear rib, cash	7⅞@7.90	8
" clear, cash	8	8⅛@8¼
Canvassed S. C. Hams	8⅞@10½	8⅞@10½
Tallow, prime country	5⅛@5½	5⅛@5½
Lard, prime steam	6⅛ nom	6.10 nom

Closing Prices at Other Points.

Closing prices at other markets, reported by John J. White, Manager Public Grain and Stock Exchange.

CHICAGO, October 11, 1 p. m.

Wheat—$1 14, November, $1 16⅛ Dec.

Corn—38⅛c November, —c December.

Oats—28⅞c November, —c December.

Pork—$8 87½ November.

Lard—5.65c November.

The Cotton Market.

Quiet and firm for spots, sales of only 938 bales being made. New York declined 1-16d and Liverpool was dull and easy, but latter unchanged.

QUOTATIONS.

	St. Louis.	New York.
Low ordinary	8⅞	
Ordinary	8⅞	9 1-16
Good ordinary	9⅛	9 13-16
Low middling	9⅞	10 3-16
Middling	10	10⅞
Good middling	10¼	10 13-16
Middling fair	10⅞	11⅛

STOCKS IN ST. LOUIS WAREHOUSE.

Stocks to-day, 24,989; same day last year, 13,627 bales.

ST. LOUIS GROSS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS,

	Receipts, bales.	Shipments, bales.
To-day	4,104	2,422
Same day last year	3,167	2,322
Total for season to date	76,165	45,704
Same time last year	37,208	22,217

NEW YORK.

Futures closed steady. Sales 52,000 bales.

Future quotations: January, 10.20; February, 10.34; March, 10.48; April, 10.64; May, 10.79; June, 10.90; July, 10.99; August, ——; September, ——; October, 10.29; November, 10.10; December, 10.10.

RECEIPTS AT OTHER POINTS.

New York, 50; Savannah, 3,686; Galveston, 1,338; Wilmington, 924; Baltimore, ——; Boston, 621; Cincinnati, ——; City Point, ——; New Orleans, 6,363; Charleston, 3,288; Mobile, 1,546; Norfolk, 3,9—; Philadelphia, ——; Memphis, ——; Port Royal, ——; other points, ——.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Uplands, 6 11-16d; Orleans, 6 15-16d. Sales 5,000 bales.

RAIL FREIGHTS ON COMPRESSED COTTON.

St. Louis to Boston, 64. Providence, 64. New York, 59. Philadelphia, 57 Baltimore, 56.

The Produce Market.

LEAD—Salable higher at $4 25, but stiff and held at $4 50.

RYE FLOUR—The market is firm at $3 85 @4 25 for good to choice; on orders 25@30c higher.

CORNMEAL—Market firm, with sales of city on orders at $2 35 del.

HIGHWINES—Irregular at $1 07@1 08, with sales of spirits and alcohol on this basis.

WHITE BEANS—Steady. We quote: Medium Eastern (from store) $1 70@1 75; do navy $1 80@1 85; Western—common, mixed and off color 75c@$1; fair to good medium at $1 10@1 20; navy $1 50@1 60.

WOOL—Firm and unchanged. We quote: Tub—Choice 42@43c; medium 38@40c; dingy and low 34@36c. Unwashed—Medium and combing mixed 26@27c; medium 25@26½c; light fine 19⅛@21⅛c; heavy do 16⅛@18⅛c; course 20⅛@21⅛c; Southern burry 10@12c; burry, black and cotted 3@10c ₩ lb less.

HIDES—Firm. We quote: No. 1 dry flint 17@17⅛c; No. 2 do 13@14. Dry salted—No. 1 13@13⅛c; damaged 10c. Green salted—No. 1, 9c; damaged 7⅛c, calf (No. 1) 10@11c; green salted kips 9⅛c.

SHEEP PELTS—Steady. Green—small to medium 50@65c; large 65@90c; dry—large 60c@$1, small 25@50c; shearlings, dry, and green 5@25c.

FEATHERS—We quote: Prime live geese 48@49c, top rate for small sacks; No. 2 do 40@42c; good mixed 25@38c; poor mixed 7@22c; tare 3 ₩ cent on large sacks and 10 on small.

GRASS SEEDS—Heavy. We quote: Prime—Red top 65c; Timothy $1 82½@1 95; Clover $4 30@4 35, and choice $4 40.

FLAXSEED—Prime dull and heavy at $1 15; fair sells at $1 09@1 12½; common and trashy at 80c up to $1 as in quality.

CASTOR BEANS—Dull; prime bid 96c.

BALINGSTUFF—Quiet. We quote in job and order lots: 2-lb flax 8⅜@9c; 2-lb jute 10⅛@⅛c. Hemp twine 11@12c. Iron cotton ties firm at $2 50 lb bdl.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches and apples both steady. We quote: Peaches, old, fair to good halves 5@6⅛c; choice to fancy 7@8c. Apples—Western, fair to choice 5@5⅛c; fancy sliced 5⅞@6c.

TROPICAL FRUIT—Lemons and oranges overplenty and slow, at $6@6 50 for Louisiana oranges in brls and Messina in boxes. Lemons $6@6 50 ₩ box. Cocoanuts $50 ₩ thousand—higher in small way. Bananas, on orders, $2@3 ₩ bunch.

GRAPES—Offerings mainly freight receipts and held-over stock which receivers were selling for any price obtainable, from 1@5c ₩ lb as in condition. Choice fresh stock (express receipts): Concords and Catawbas 6c, and Delawares 6⅛@7c ₩ lb.

QUINCES—Dull at 40@60c ₩ ½-bu box and $4@6 ₩ brl good to choice.

PEARS—Receipts of Duchess all more or less "off," which were selling at $1 for damaged up to $3@4 for fair; choice $5@5 50 ₩ brl; small eating varieties in ⅓ bu boxes 40@50c; large do 60@75c; cooking stock (soft) $2@2 50 and choice sound $2 75@3 25.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT—Plums $1 75@2 25 ₩ 20-lb box. Tokay $6 ₩ case; Muscats $5. Quinces $2 25 ₩ box.

PEACHES—Light offerings, fair inquiry and market firm and unchanged at 75@90c ₩ ⅓ bu box for good to choice Arkansas clings; Michigan Crawfords salable at 85@90c ₩ peck basket.

APPLES—There was no material change to note in this market—slower, if anything. The weather continues warm and unfavorable, and we would advise shippers to hold stock in the country until cooler weather sets in, as it can not be sold for freight. Holders of large lots were out this morning trying to sell but buyers were few and far between.

CRANBERRIES—Steady at $6 50@7 50 ₩ brl for choice to fancy cultivated.

CABBAGE—Dull and lower at $2@2 25 ₩ crate in shipping order for choice homegrown.

SAUER KRAUT—City make sells on orders: Brls $7@7 50 and half brls $3 75@4.

CELERY—Receipts nearly all in bad condition which were being sold at any price buyers felt disposed to pay—10@25c; choice sound slow at 40c per bunch.

HORSERADISH—Shipping order $5 per brl.

POTATOES—Demand good and market steady and unchanged. The inquiry however was for choice rose and peerless; peachblows and other varieties ruling dull.

ONIONS—Offerings mainly held-over stock, which were selling slow (damaged) at 50c@$1 ₩ brl. Choice to fancy, $2 50@2 75.

SWEET POTATOES—Quiet. We quote: On orders (brls in)—Yellow and red Nansemond and Spanish red $2 75; red Bermuda $2@2 25.

BUTTER—Warm weather continues, no improvement in the local demand, with a weak and dragging market. We quote nominally: Choice creamery 25@26c; selections 27@28c; choice yellow dairy 18@20c, and fancy selections 21@22c; good medium 9@13c; low do 7@8⅛c; low grades 5@7c; lower grades and grease butter 4c; country 5⅛@11c ₩ lb as in quality.

CHEESE—Quiet and weak. We quote: Choice full stock and slightly skimmed 10@10⅛c; good to choice skimmed 8⅛@9⅛c; off lots 3@6c ₩ lb as in quality. Young America 11⅛@12⅛c; Pine Apple 14½@15⅛c.

EGGS—Lower at 12c—sale 150 cases guaranteed strictly fresh at that; old lots much lower.

POULTRY—Old stock pretty well cleaned up and feeling a shade better, but market quotably unchanged. We quote: Young geese $3 00@3 50 for choice fat and $4 00@4 50 for old. Turkeys—young $2 00@3 00, and old $4 00@7 00 as in size and condition. Ducks—Large young $1 50@1 75; old $1 25@1 50. Chickens—Spring: Small $1@1 20; medium to choice $1 25@1 50; fancy $1 60@1 75. Old—Hens, small to medium $2 25@2 35; choice large $2 40@2 50; mixed (roosters and hens) $1 90@2 10; straight roosters, rough to choice, $1 50@1 75.

GAME—Receipts of game were again more or less in bad condition, the birds not being packed and iced properly when shipped. A few carcasses of deer were received, which were worthless. No change on sweet stock. We quote: Grouse—Selected $5; venison saddles 12@14c for dressed, and 11@12c for undressed, carcasses 5@7c as in size and condition. Upland plover $1@1 25. Young wood and teal duck $1 50; mallard $2 75@3; woodcock $1 50; squirrel 75c@$1; rabbit $1 50; jack rabbit $3; pigeons (tame and wild live) $1 50, or dressed and packed in ice 75c ₩ doz. Wild turkeys 40@75c a piece as in size and condition.

LIVE STOCK.

Comparative receipts and shipments for the 24 hours ending to-day, and the same day in 1878.

	Receipts. 1879.	Receipts. 1878.	Shipments. 1879.	Shipments. 1878.
Cattle	341	460	525	1,594
Hogs	3,767	980	3,794	1,601
Sheep	150	162	......	......

CATTLE—The supply was scant, and not enough to make a market. But few buyers were present, and these mainly local speculators and the buyers of the canning companies, and who did not manifest much disappointment at the almost entirely bare pens. It is the closing day of the calendar week, and the dullness prevailing presented a fitting finale to the demoralized condition of prices for the past six or seven days. The prospects ahead as regards demand and prices not very flattering, although perforce can not be any worse. No doubt the demand from local speculators, interior shippers and the buyers of the canning companies will be fair for good grass native and Texan butcher stuff. There is no change to note whatever in stock or feeding steers. Milch cows slow. Ruling quotations quiet.

RULING QUOTATIONS.

Export steers	$4 70@5 5[illegible]
Prime native steers, av. 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	4 50@4 65
Good to prime graded steers, av. 1,100 to 1,350	4 00@4 40
Common to good grass native steers	3 00@3 85
Good to prime native feeding steers, av. 950 to 1,100	3 00@3 55
Fair native stock steers, av. 800 to 950	2 50@2 90
Good to prime native cows and heifers	2 50@2 90
Common to fair native cows	1 75@2 75
Fair to good corn-fed Texan steers	8 00@3 75
Common to good grass Texan steers	2 25@3 15
Fair to good Colorado steers	4 25@4 50
Common to good veal calves, per head	4 00@9 00

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Description.	Av.	Price.
39	Colorado cows and heifers	956	$2 65
20	Colorado cows	1,065	2 75

HOGS—Shippers and summer packers entered the market early in the day and paid slight advances, say 5c per 100 lbs, and took a large number, shippers paying from $3 60@3 75 for Yorkers and Baltimore, and summer packers paying from $3 40@3 65, but by the hour of 10 a. m. reports from Chicago and other points come in denoting a break; consequently, prices declined some 5c ₩ 100 lbs on all grades, and the few remaining at that hour had to be sold at the above decline. Values weak. Stockers, $2 75@3; rough, $3 10@3 35; mixed packing, $3 40@3 50; Yorkers and Baltimores, $3 65@3 75.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
32	213	$3 75	29	198	$3 70
52	235	3 70	38	194	3 70
99	207	3 72½	19	267	3 50
49	214	3 72½	13	258	3 35
35	216	3 75	21	283	3 55
109	197	3 70	48	156	3 75
25	228	3 75	26	206	3 75
36	207	3 75	53	209	3 75
74	195	3 70	49	200	3 75
43	196	3 65	29	306	3 70
11	314	3 55	52	190	3 70
34	222	3 75	21	293	3 60
42	190	3 65	21	184	3 70
22	237	3 55	31	198	3 75
49	185	3 65	13	188	3 75
93	203	3 75	58	243	3 55
80	290	3 60	91	286	3 60
47	315	3 65	45	196	3 75
14	191	3 75			

SHEEP—Business in the sheep market slow and unchanged. Demand from butchers and shippers fair, but altogether for good muttons, which were scarce. Supply moderate and mainly of common and medium mixed, which were dull. Lambs scarce. Values slow.

We quote: $2 40@2 75 for common to medium muttons, $2 90@3 40 for fair to good and $3 50@3 75 for choice. Extra heavy and prime shipping sheep $3 90@4 00 per 100 lbs. Lambs $1@2 50 per head. Texan sheep $2 25@3 per head.

Horses and Mules.

Activity had full sway in this particular branch of the live stock market, and the large supply the past week was worked off quite readily at what may be considered fair prices. All classes of buyers operated with a good deal of freedom. Values steady.

HORSES.

Good plugs	$20 to $40
Southern plantation, common	40 to 60
Southern plantation, good	60 to 70
New York streeters	80 to 85
New York streeters, extra	90 to 100
Fancy driving horses	80 to 90
Fancy driving horses, extra	125 to 150
Heavy draft	90 to 100
Heavy draft, extra	110 to 130
Saddle horses	75 to 80
Saddle horses, good	100 to 120
Saddle horses, extra	125 to 150

MULES.

14 hands, 4 to 7 years old	50 to 55
14½ hands	65 to 75
15 hands	85 to 95
15½ hands	100 to 115
16 hands	115 to 140

Live Stock Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—Hogs quiet. Common $2 90@3 45; fair to good light $3 50@3 65; packing grades $3 55@3 70; butchers' $3 70@3 80. Receipts 1,565.

CHICAGO, October 11.—Hogs—Receipts 20,000; fairly active and steady; packing heavy $3 40@75; shipping $3 60@90; light 10c lower; $3 65@3 80. Cattle—Receipts 20,000; very dull, shipping 5c to 10c lower; butchers slow.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Beeves—Receipts 391 head; very light trade done; market easy without decided change in prices. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 4,560; sheep weak and neglected at 3⅛@5⅛c; lambs firm and in good demand at 4⅛@6c. Hogs—Receipts 3,046. Market quiet and without material change.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Cotton firm at 10 7-16c. Flour steady, unchanged. Receipts 18,000. Rye flour firm. Wheat—Spring quiet, firm; winter about ⅛c better, quiet; receipts 481,000; sales 200,000. No 2 amber cash $1 38. Rye firm. Corn firm; receipts 93,000; sales 175,000, at 54½@55c. Barley quiet. Oats dull; receipts 28,000; sales 30,000, at 3⅞@40c for mixed western, 38@43c white. Pork quiet, $10. Beef steady. Lard dull at 6.42½c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Whisky $1 10½. Sugar unchanged. Eggs 16@20c. Petroleum—crude 6@7c; refined 7⅛. Tallow 6⅛@6⅛c. Leather quite active. Wool very firm.

CHICAGO, October 11.—Wheat, strong and higher: No. 2 red $1 16⅛@1 17; spring $1 12 cash; $1 14⅛ November; $1 16⅛ December. Corn strong and higher, at 38⅛c cash; 38⅛c November; 39⅞c May. Oats stronger at 28c cash; 28⅞c November. Rye at 70c. Barley 74c. Pork weak and lower; $10@10 25 cash; $10 25 bid October; $8 85@9 November. Lard heavy at 6.10@6⅛c cash; 5.65c bid November; 5.80c January. Whisky $1 07.

NEW ORLEANS, October 11.—Flour stock light. Fair demand; prices unchanged. Receipts 240. Corn strong; mixed 65c; white 65c; yellow 65c. Oats firm at 40c. Hay dull but strong; choice $24, prime $21. Bran steady at 85c. Cornmeal firm; $2 50@2 65.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Prices of cotton goods are steady and the market generally unchanged. Light weight cassimeres, cheviots and worsted coatings are in good demand by manufacturers of clothing. Imported goods are very slow and heavy. Ginghams are moving less freely. Prints are dull. Hosiery and underwear are moving in good shape, and worsted fabrics are active and firm. Cotton dress goods are quiet.

RIVER NEWS.

CENTENNIAL got off the bar at Kaskaskia last evening.

FOR Keokuk this evening the Minneapolis of the K. N. line.

CAPT. BEST backs out the Alex. Kendall for Louisiana at 4 p. m.

CAPT. JOHN H. HANNA, and family leave to-night for New Orleans.

THE ferry boat Undine is off the docks, and leaves to-day for Lexington, Mo.

FOR New Orleans, the John A. Scudder will leave this port on Tuesday, 14th inst.

NATCHEZ, October 8.—The J. M. White passed down with 3,200 bales and 6,000 sacks.

SHIPMENTS bulk grain to New Orleans this week: Corn, 5,000 bushels; oats, 3,064.

CONWAY commands the Fannie Tatum and will back her out for Vicksburg this evening.

BOATS first due—Wild Boy, Kerr, Grand Tower, Red Cloud, Diamond Jo, Arkansas and Belle St. Louis.

"HAYMAKER" is a peripatetic puffer. His last letter contained three items of news and seventeen puffs.

DE SMET, in at 5 o'clock this morning, brought 19 bales cotton, 3,000 packages, and 50 cabin passengers.

THE C. K. Peck leaves this evening, instead of noon, for St. Paul. The Red Cloud will be the packet on Tuesday.

VICKSBURG, October 8.—The Ed. Richardson left last night for New Orleans with 4,500 bales and 6,000 sacks. A. McVay, master.

THE elegant passenger steamer W. P. Halliday, Captain Gould, will leave Cairo for New Orleans to-morrow morning, after the arrival of the train.

CINCINNATI Commercial: Shaft and flanges of the new steamer Will Kyle weigh twenty tons. It is said to be the largest shaft ever carried by a sternwheeler.

JOHN MCCORD commands the John L. Rhoads and will back her out for New Orleans this evening. Henry Dietrich runs the clerk's office. She takes the Gold Dust's Place.

WE are pained to learn that Capt. Lightner's young daughter died in Cote Brilliante this morning. He has the deep condolence of his friends. The poor child had long been nursed by her loving mother.

THE Grand Lake is out, double-tripping. She, the My Choice and Dippold will do the Valley Barge Company's business in this river, and the Port Eads, Gilmore and Future will run between Cairo and New Orleans.

THE rise goes on in the Upper Mississippi; that is, a very little rise. There is no boom, nothing alarming, except the inability of tonnage to make a visible effect on the vast mountains of produce waiting transportation.

River Telegrams.

EVANSVILLE, IND., October 11.—Weather clear and hot. Light wind from the east and northeast. Mercury, 72° to 84°. River falling, with one and three-tenths feet on gauge. Port list: Up—Maggie Smith, 8 a. m.; B. H. Cooke, 10. No boats from Puppy Creek for two days.

CAIRO, October 11.—Arrived: City of Alton, New Orleans, 9 p. m.; C. M. Davis, Evansville, 9 a. m.; Katie P. Kountz, St. Louis, noon. Departed: C. M. Davis, Evansville, 11 a. m. Fair; hot.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—No arrivals or departures. River 2 feet 10 inches and stationary. Fair and warm.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Arrived: Steamship Scheidam, from Rotterdam.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is indorsed by the first medical authority. Its intrinsic merit alone introduces it into general use.

STORY & CAMP,



912 and 914 Olive Street,



PIANOS and ORGANS

We fully warrant every instrument we sell, and are offering the

Finest Bargains in the City.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.—A week of Mirth and Music. Commencing Monday, October 6, the celebrated original Rice's Evangeline Combination, in their musical extravaganza,

EVANGELINE.

Renowned for its wealth of attractions, splendid costumes, superb music, full chorus of fresh voices, and great cast of characters.

In preparation—CONRAD THE CORSAIR.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1879,

ENGAGEMENT OF MR.

JOHN McCULLOUGH,

Supported by MR. F. B. WARDE and a very strong company.

Saturday Matinee—Honeymoon.

Saturday Night—Julius Cæsar.

Monday, October 13—Virginius.

POPE'S THEATER. | CHILDREN PINAFORE.

The Only First-Class Theater in St. Louis.

Popular Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.

TO-NIGHT—SATURDAY, October 11, Farewell Performance of

Haverly's New York Juvenile Pinafore Co.

50 Trained Voices, 50. 50 Selected Children, 50.

In their Charming Rendition of

H. M. S. PINAFORE.

Box sheet now open at the Theater.

Monday, October 13—Wallack Combination—"Two Dromios."

THEATRE COMIQUE

GRAND GALA WEEK.

LARGER AND BETTER THAN EVER.

Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

Notice: Sunday, October 12.—Bell Howitt's New York Burlesque Company.

HOT LUNCH!

On and after September 15, from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. and from 5 to 6 p. m., for the especial accommodation of officers of the Court-house, jurors and witnesses.

PHILIP A. BAMBERGER,

No. 7. N. Fifth street, opposite Court-house.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Sanitarium—The Sixteenth Series of Gospel Temperance Meetings will be held in the spacious shady grounds of the St. Louis Sanitarium, 2017 Cass avenue, to-morrow (Sunday afternoon) at 3:30 o'clock. P. D. Cordell will conduct the exercises. Rev. Dr. W. G. Eliot, Rev. J. B. Schofield, Rev. B. W. Keys, Col. G. W. A. Brantley and J. A. Whitaker will address the audience. Miss Fannie V. Green will sing a solo. Master Dell Kroft will render a reading. J. K. Sutton and Miss Lillie Ingals will preside at the organ, and the Sanitarium Choir will furnish music. Seventh street cars going north pass the grounds.

SKINNER & CO., 503 N. Fourth, and 516 Olive Streets, Sole Manufacturers.



None genuine without this trade-mark. Any infringement will be prosecuted. SKINNER & CO., 503 N. Fourth and 516 Olive streets.

ATTENTION,

VETERANS!!

MEETINGS of the Veterans of the late war will be held on TUESDAY, at 8 p. m., at the following places:

Southern District—Union Park Hall.

Central District—Washington Hall.

Northern District—Sociale Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Monroe.

To which all comrades are cordially invited.

THE COMMITTEE.

PROFESSIONAL.

MADAME MAGINSLEY, Hair Clairvoyant, cures Rheumatism, Epileptic Fits, St. Vitus' Dance, and Female Diseases. If no cure, no pay. Office 821 Locust street.

OCULIST AND AURIST—Wm. Dickinson, M. D. Office removed to No 1131 Washington avenue. Artificial eyes of perfect resemblance furnished.

ST. LOUIS EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE, 723 Chestnut street. Dr. A. D. Williams, surgeon in charge.

REMOVALS.

MRS. R. STOUT (FROM PARIS), FRENCH CORSETS made to order, has removed to 112 North Fourteenth street.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS WANTED.

PIANO WARE-ROOMS, COR. 11TH AND OLIVE.

FOR SALE--HORSES AND VEHICLES

FOR SALE.—New platform spring wagon $65, at 2525 Franklin avenue. 6

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

4 SHAW, 1112 Wash street—Hundreds of 2nd-hand stoves of every description; old stoves taken in exchange; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. N. B.—Goods delivered in plain wagons.

BIRDS, Parrots and Fancy Pigeons for sale at the lowest rates in the city. Imported stock received weekly. J. F. WEHRMANN, 813 Washington av. 29

FOR $125 the household and kitchen furniture of a nine-room house, the rooms all rented and clearing $40 per month. Apply at No. 1222 Olive street, in the candy store. 7

PORTRAIT, 4x5 feet, of J. McCullough as "Gladiator," at McCullough's saloon on Fifth street between Chestnut and Market, for sale. 9

STRANGERS

Coming to the City During FAIR WEEK should not fail to visit the

ELEGANT JEWELRY STORE OF

EUGENE JACCARD & CO.

CORNER OF FIFTH AND OLIVE STREETS.

Their extensive establishment is ONE OF THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE CITY, and will be kept open evenings for the benefit of those who will not be able to call during the day

AND OLIVE STREETS.

GRANDSALE

BANKRUPT STOCK OF

FINE HOSIERY!

Having purchased the ENTIRE

HOSIERY STOCK

Of the late firm of DEWALD & KANTMANN, of New York, we will continue the sale of the same

FOR ONE WEEK MORE!

Or until the entire stock is sold. Never before were such

GENUINE BARGAINS IN HOSIERY!

Offered in this city, and the LARGE SALES made in this department last week should induce those wishing BARGAINS TO CALL EARLY.

W. H. Gumersell & Co.,

413 NORTH FOURTH STREET.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

10 ACRE farm, pleasantly situated, with good farm house, barn and outbuildings, in good order, ¼ mile from Vineland Station, I. M. R. R.; will be sold very low for cash, or will exchange for unimproved city property. V. T. Cole, this office.

$1,200 Will buy 2½ acres of ground, all under fence and in cultivation, with a good 3-room frame dwelling, stable room for six horses, corn crib and other outbuildings, situated on the place, situated near the Six-Mile House on the St. Charles Rock road. Apply to Room 4, 511 Pine st.

$2300 WILL buy six room brick dwelling with 50 foot lot; $800 will buy small frame cottage with 25 foot lot and stable, both convenient to Franklin avenue cars; also good building lots $4 per foot. Apply to S. F. Quinette, 511 Pine street, Room 4. 5

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A large tract of land in Hardin county, Texas, well watered and located; first-class investment. Address V. W., 3507 Olive street. 9

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—1,100 acres, stock and grain farm, situated on the waters of Hickory Creek, in Denton county, Texas. The above is well improved, and has 500 acres in a high state of cultivation. Has five tenant houses, a good barn, residence of eight rooms, plenty of good water and an extensive stock range. With the farm are 500 head of improved cattle. The above would be sold on easy terms. Address T. W. Abney, Abney's farm, Denton county, Texas.

WILL exchange a fine farm for city property; also land for merchandise. Room 9, 215 North Fifth street. 8

ALL SORTS.

ALL kinds of office desks for sale. Store and office fixtures, office railing made to order. 23* F. BOLLHAGEN, 711 Pine st.

ATTENTION—J. W. Wallace, formerly of Brainard & Co., 12 S. Fifth street, has removed to 710 N. Fifth, with a good line of Lamp goods, Oils, &c., and will be pleased to have his friends call. 6*

BOOKS—Old and new, cheap at Townsend's 807 Washington av. Cash paid for State histories. 6

BLUNT HEAD, the finest 5c cigar on earth; also fine imported and Key West cigars, at P. J. CURRAN'S, 404 Locust street.



DRS. N. KENISON & SONS, Chiropodists. All troubles of the feet, corns, &c., relieved without pain in five minutes. Hours from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. Rooms 623½ Olive street. Prices: Corns 25 cents each; nails 50 cents each.

Dr. Kenison, Sr., is still in St. Louis, and will give the people the benefit of his 40 years' experience. Dr. Flint is also with Drs. Kenison. 6*

GONZALES REX, The best 5c Cigar in the world, at Bay's Everett House Cigar Stand. *16

INVENTORS wanting patterns and models, either in wood or metal, with valuable suggestions, should call on D. Strawbridge, 912 North Sixth St.

N. JACOBS pays the highest price for gents' cast-off clothing. Call or address 308 Locust.

PRIVATE CONFINEMENT ESTABLISHMENT—Mme. F. Stoutz, 209 S. Fourth st., bet. Myrtle and Elm sts., treats all diseases which the female sex are subject to, and guarantees a speedy and effectual cure. Rooms for patients at lowest rates, with practical and excellent treatment assured. Womb diseases a specialty. 30

WILLIAM W. FRENCH, Dealer in new and second-hand

SEWING MACHINES

Oils, Needles and Supplies, No. 415 Morgan street, St. Louis. Repairing promptly done and warranted.

WE HAVE the States of Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas in a valuable Patent to trade for property. It sells on sight. What have you to trade? A. M. Lapham & Co., Springfield, Mo.



802 WASHINGTON AVE.—

Washington Av. Dental Company. Best set of Gum Teeth, $8; large size Gold Fillings, $2; Extracting, 50 cents.



Marble Mantels.

$18 AND UPWARD

No. 24

S. ELEVENTH ST.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

LEGAL.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri. October Term, 1879.

Friday October 10, 1879.

Adella M. Davis vs. William W. Davis.

Now at this day comes the plaintiff by attorney, and it appearing to the Court from the affidavit attached to the plaintiff's petition heretofore filed herein, that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Missouri, wherefore on motion of the plaintiff by attorney, it is ordered that said defendant be notified that a civil action has been commenced against him, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony existing between plaintiff and defendant on the ground that defendant abandoned plaintiff on the 1st day of June, 1878, and has remained away for a period of more than one whole year next before the commencement of this suit, and for the restoration of her maiden name, and unless he appear at the term of this court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of December next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against him as confessed.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 10th day of October, 1879.

{SEAL} CHAS. F. VOGEL, Clerk.

N. C. & J. R. CLAIBORNE, Attorneys for plaintiff. 23

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, In vacation after October Term, 1879.

Saturday, August 23, 1879.

Gerhard W. Wiesehahn, vs. Johanna Wiesehahn.

The plaintiff comes and files his petition duly verified by affidavit, from which it appears that the defendant is a non-resident of this State; therefore it is ordered that said defendant be notified that a civil action has been commenced against her, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony existing between plaintiff and defendant on the grounds of desertion, and indignities as to render the plaintiff's condition intolerable, and unless she appear at the term of this court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, within and for the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of December next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against her as confessed.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 23d day of August, 1879.

{SEAL} CHARLES F. VOGEL, Clerk.

WM. KREITER, Attorney for plaintiff. 24

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—Lost at Fair Grounds, October 9, a brown mare, 16 hands high, and a top buggy. St. Louis Stable, 11 Christy avenue. TIM. J. KIELY.

LOST—White setter dog, salmon colored ears, license No. 1166 attached to metal collar; $10 reward. No. 1016 N. Jefferson avenue.

LOST—A pocket book at Pope's Theater, or from there to the English Kitchen. Parties finding it and leaving the same at Buck & Co.'s, No. 209 N. Third street, will be liberally rewarded. 8

STOLEN from corner of Garrison and Easton ave., yesterday, horse and top buggy. Bay horse, has a star in forehead, a new boot on and is 15½ hands high. A liberal reward for his return to Famous Livery and Boarding stable, 414 S. Third st. 6

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST-CLASS gentleman's saddle horse wanted. Apply at this office. 4

PONY at 2525 Franklin avenue, and wagon with it at low figures; also harness and saddle. 11

TABLE-BOARD in private family, near Lafayette Park, by a gentleman and wife. Ref. given. Address Scudder, this office.

TO BUY—Horse and spring wagon; must be cheap. Address J. W., this office.

WANTED—To borrow, $400 for two years at 8 per cent, on city improved property worth $2,000. Will not pay commissions. Address S., this office.

LOVE'S LIGHT.

E. S. GREGORY.

On western hills the day declines,
The sun sinks low beneath the pines,
Where the last ray lingering shines
'Tis softly fading into night.
The tender gloaming, shade on shade,
Comes darkling down, on glen and glade,
What time, in beauty bright arrayed,
The stars bloom into sight:
Then love takes up the evening song,
And memory, kindling warm and strong,
Recalls dead hopes in thickening throng,
And paints the past in mellow light.

On eastern slopes the sunbeams wake,
The soft rays, lighting lawn and lake,
On kindling earth and heaven break
In radiance touched with morning's dew;
The dawn's young beauties, fresh and sweet,
In blissful union move and meet,
What time the passing shadows fleet,
Of night depart from view,
And love sings soft the matin song,
And hope surveys, on pinions strong,
The future's blessings, rich and long,
And paints their dawn with prescience true.
Morning and noon and set of sun,
Through all the hours of day that run,
The light form heaven, at dawn begun,
The waiting earth with beauty fills.
And nature smiles in all her moods,
Through lawn and lake and wilds and woods,
What time the heavenly luster floods,
And all her pulses thrills;
And love takes up her joyous song,
And hope and memory, true and strong,
Present and past with raptures throng,
And light which heaven's own love distils!

THE MISSING DEED.

CHAPTER I.

THREE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.—Lost, a parchment document, being an indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of February, 1845, and made between Henry Fortress of the first part, Ralph Howard and Frederick Pollack of the second part, William Henry Austin and Fanny Austin, his wife, of the third part, and Thomas Burt and Sidney Forrest Dysart of the fourth part. Whosoever shall bring the same to the office of Messrs. Sharpe & Floyd, solicitors, No. 98 Bedford Row, shall receive the above reward.

"No, Mr. Morpeth: I am sorry to say, no news whatever."

"The speaker was Mr. Sharpe, the senior partner of the firm of Sharpe & Floyd, whose advertisement, as above, had appeared at intervals in the leading newspapers during nearly six months prior to the date of our story. Mr. Sharpe was seated in his special sanctum, to which none but the more important clients of the firm were admitted. On the opposite side of the table sat a middle-aged gentleman, whose look of eager anxiety and nervous haste was in striking contrast to the placid self-possession of his solicitor. Mr. Morpeth's impatience scarcely gave him time to remove his hat or glove, before he broke out with the anxious question: "Well, Mr. Sharpe, any news of the missing deed?" and received the reply above quoted.

"But, good heavens! my dear sir, in another fortnight the cause comes on for hearing! What on earth is to be done?"

"We can apply for an adjournment if you like, but, of course, it is only putting off the evil day. You know my opinion about the matter."

"That the deed is no longer in existence? I can't—I won't believe it. At any rate, let us make another trial. I would willingly give a thousand if it could be recovered."

"Quite hopeless, my dear sir. You have already increased the reward from £100 to £300. If the deed were still in existence the holder would have been only too glad to restore it for a fifth part of such a reward. You may make up your mind that it has been destroyed either purposely or accidentally—I cannot say which and I don't like to conjecture—but in any case you may rest assured that the reason it is not produced is that it is beyond production; in fact, that it no longer exists."

"It is all very well for you to talk in that philosophical manner: but how on earth are we to prove our case without it?"

"It will be up-hill work, I grant, but our leader, Mr. Brass, told you in consultation last week the case is by no means hopeless. The deed being lost and no copy in existence, parole evidence will be admissible. The difficulty is—and it is no use mincing the matter—the evidence in question will be exclusively that of interested parties, and, considering the very large amount that is at stake, that is a point the other side will very naturally make the most of."

"No doubt they will; that is just what drives me frantic, and you talk of it as calmly as if you were discussing the telephone or the last new planet. I know and you know that my cause is just and right. To think that I and my poor wife, the very soul of honor, should have to stand up in the witness-box and be insulted with insinuations that we are swearing falsely for the sake of a few thousands! Good God! it makes my blood boil to think of it. I feel almost inclined to say that I will give up the whole thing rather than face such a horrible ordeal."

"Nay, my dear sir," said Mr. Sharpe, alarmed at the threatened collapse of a promising litigation, "that would never do. To give in at this stage would be tantamount to an admission, with most people, at any rate, that you had no case at all. No, no: you must try the fortunes of war. The first struggle will not be final in any case. If you are beaten, of course, you will carry the case to the Court of Appeals; and I know the other side intends to do so if we are so fortunate as to get the best of it."

"A second chapter of torture," groaned Mr. Morpeth. "I really believe it will almost kill my wife. I tell you what, Mr. Sharpe, at any rate we will make one more effort. Put in the advertisement again every day until this trial comes off—and make the reward £500."

Mr. Sharpe shrugged his shoulders.

"It won't make any difference, you may rest assured, but as the reward is not at all likely to be claimed, it does not matter whether you offer three hundred or five."

He touched the bell and took up the Times which lay upon the table. A smart young fellow entered to answer to his summons and he continued, handing him the paper:

"Here, Halliday, copy out this advertisement again, but making the reward £500 instead of £300 and then take it around to the advertising agent and ask him to insert it in all the dailies for the next fortnight. We'll try the experiment at any rate, Mr. Morpeth, but I am afraid I cannot encourage you to hope much from the result."

"It is a forlorn hope, Mr. Sharpe, I do admit, but I won't lose even the shadow of a chance if I can help it. If it only brings back the deed, I shall regard my £500 as extremely well invested, I can assure you."

CHAPTER II.

Tom Halliday was copying clerk and messenger in the office of Messrs. Sharpe & Floyd. He was just two and twenty, wrote a capital hand, had a capital appetite and earned eighteen shillings a week, which, till lately, had sufficed for his moderate needs. We say till lately—for some months previous Tom had in a rash moment fallen in love, which he found to lead him into extravagant outlays in pomatum and neckties, and in various ways to constitute a considerable tax on his modest resources. His sweetheart was the daughter of a worthy widow, who was care-taker or laundress of a certain house of Chancery lane, in which Messrs. Sharpe & Floyd had formerly rented offices. Hence Tom's acquaintance with Mrs. Moyse and her daughter. Bessie Moyse worked as a milliner at a house in Regent street, and it was an understood thing that when Tom and she saved up money enough to furnish two rooms they were to be married. But as in the course of six months their united savings only amounted to five-and-thirty shillings and some odd coppers, their engagement appeared likely to be rather a long one. On Saturday afternoon the young people were in the habit of taking a long walk together, followed by a tea at Chancery lane—a festive ceremony which was only marred by the presence of Uncle Keckwidge, an aged relative who resided with Mrs. Moyse. It was a family tradition that Uncle Keckwidge had been rather a fascinating dog in his day, but he was now very infirm, not to say childish. He was very deaf, and as a rule understood little or nothing of what was going on around him; but every now and then caught one-half of a sentence, and invariably that half which the rest of the company would have preferred that he should not hear. He had further a trying habit of plunging irrelevantly into the conversation, following up some train of ideas of his own, very often of an uncomfortable personal character.

The conversation which we have reported between Mr. Morpeth and his solicitor took place on Saturday. Tom Halliday copied out the advertisement as directed, and duly left it with the agent. By the time he had done this it was 3 o'clock, and, with a light heart, he hung up his well-worn office coat, gave his hat an extra polish, and then started off to a certain tree in Regent's Park, where he found Bessie Moyse already awaiting him.

After some indescribable proceeding on the part of Tom, which caused Bessie to exclaim, "Well, I never, sir! And with so many people looking, too!" they joined arm-in-arm and proceeded to hear the band in the Zoological Garden. This, however, they did after a manner of their own. They had discovered that the music was equally effective and a shilling cheaper from the outside of the garden; as Tom justly remarked, they did not want to be bothered with the animals, so they promenaded up and down outside the palings to the inspiring strains of the martial music within.

The main topic of conversation, not unnaturally, was Mr. Morpeth's advertisement, and the young people amused themselves by discussing hypothetically what use they would make of the reward, supposing they were lucky enough to find the missing deed. Various plans were suggested, but it was finally decided that Bessie should set up a tobacconist's and stationery business in aid of Tom's legal earnings. At first Tom was rather inclined to take the tobacconist's portion of the business himself, as he had an idea that he could serve cigars and vesuvians with considerable artistic finish; but this was overruled by Bessie, who would not hear of his giving up his "profession." That idea was, therefore, abandoned. Tom justly remarking that, as he wasn't at all likely to find the deed, it wasn't really of much consequence. After a somewhat lengthy stroll the young people made their way back to Chancery lane, Tom purchasing a pint of shrimps on his way as a contribution to Mrs. Moyse' refreshment arrangements. They found the table spread, a pot of home-made jam and a plate of water-cresses shedding lustre on the festive board; the kettle boiling on the hob and Mrs. Moyse bustling about in the final preparations for tea-making. Uncle Keckwidge sat with his hat on, in his accustomed place by the fire.

On Mrs. Moyse's first taking possession, some years before, of the housekeeper's department in Bedford Row, Uncle Keckwidge had complained of a draught and put on his hat for a protection. As the rest of the family did not perceive any draught and rashly ventured to question its existence, Uncle Keckwidge, who could never brook contradiction, became firmly convinced that there was a very severe draught indeed and had continued to wear his hat indoors as well as out ever since. He had never looked with a favorable eye on Tom Halliday, and had occasionally caused Bessie considerable embarrassment by uttering aloud private reflections to his prejudice. On the present occasion the first greetings were hardly over when Uncle Keckwidge, who had been eyeing Tom over in a critical manner, remarked to himself, but quite audibly, "The idea of a girl like our Bess takin' up with such a pair of trousers as that. Lor', I believe the women will have anything nowadays," a remark which caused Tom, though not unnaturally bashful, to tuck his legs hastily under the chair, and Bessie to look very hot and uncomfortable, Mrs. Moyse making as much clatter as possible with tea cups and endeavoring to make believe that nobody heard the observation, while Uncle Keckwidge continued to munch his bread and butter in profound unconsciousness of having said anything at all offensive.

"You mustn't take any notice of uncle, Tom," whispered Bessie. "You know what he is. It's only his fun. He's always taking one off."

"He needn't take off my trousers, though," said Tom, and then finding that he had (quite unintentionally) made a kind of joke, he tried hard to look as if he had said it on purpose.

"Thomas!" Bessie pretended to be dreadfully shocked. "Thomas, I am perfectly ashamed of you! It would serve you right not to let you have any shrimps."

"Forgive me this once," said Tom; "I'll never do so any more. I wonder whether the old buffer would like a shrimp. Try a monster of the deep, Mr. Keckwidge," he continued, putting a spoonful on the old man's plate. "And I shouldn't break my heart if one of 'em got crossways and choked you, you old image," he added in a low tone.

"For shame, sir!" cried Bessie, "a poor, harmless old man liko that, and you want to choke him."

"Why couldn't he leave my trousers alone, then," said Tom, still by no means pacified.

Here Uncle Keckwidge, who had been looking about uneasily, pulled a large black pin out of his necktie and commenced digging at a shrimp, though apparently without any satisfactory result.

"No, uncle," said Mrs. Moyse, taking the pin away from him, "not like that. You're thinking of winkles; these are shrimps." (We are grieved to confess that the good lady pronounced the word as "s'rimps.")

"Then what did he say they were winkles for?" said Uncle Keckwidge, much aggrieved.

"I didn't," said Tom indignantly; "I never said anything of the sort."

"Young man," replied Uncle Keckwidge with dignity, "you said distinctly winkles; I noticed it particularly. I am partial to winkles, but shrimps ain't no account."

"Come, uncle," said Bessie, "you know the last time Tom brought winkles you said you preferred shrimps."

"We ain't had winkles," resumed the old man, quite ignoring his niece's remark, "not since that day when we found that ear-wig in my Sunday hat, and then they was in a pie!"

"No, no, uncle," said Mrs. Moyse, laughing, "that wasn't winkles, that was eels."

"I dunno about that," said Uncle Keckwidge, thoughtfully; "but I know you picked 'em out with a pin!—with a pin!" he repeated at intervals, like an echo, fainter and fainter each time. "With a pin!" and then relapsed into silence.

By way of changing the subject, Tom began telling Mrs. Moyse how the great case of Davis vs. Morpeth was expected to come off on Wednesday week and how the most important title-deed was mysteriously missing and Mr. Morpeth offered a reward of £500 to any one who could restore it.

Uncle Keckwidge brightened up suddenly at the word "reward."

"I know," he said, nodding his head sagely; "I see the bill myself, at the baker's round the corner. A terrier dog with one eye and answers to the name o' 'Bob.' Ten shillin' reward."

"No, no, uncle," said Bessie; "that's not the reward we were talking about. Tom was telling us about a paper that was lost and the gentleman offered a heap of money to get it back again. Five hundred golden pounds! Only think of that!"

"Five hundred pounds for finding a terrier dog," replied Uncle Keckwidge; "it ain't likely; not if he was ever such a stunner for rats."

"I didn't say anything about terrier dogs, Mr. Keckwidge," exclaimed Tom, "I said a deed—Mr. Morpeth's deed."

"You distinctly said a terrier dog with one eye," said Uncle Keckwidge; "and as for saying you'll be d—d, that don't alter it. Nor it ain't manners, either."

"I never said anything of the kind," shouted Tom. "I said it was a deed that was lost—a parchment document."

"I said all along it was a dog you meant," said the old man, only catching the last word of the sentence. "A terrier dog, answers to the name of 'Bob.' Well, you ain't found him, have you?"

Mrs. Moyse and her daughter were so tickled with the old man's mistakes and Tom's increasing indignation that it was some time before their laughter would enable them to explain to Uncle Keckwidge that it was a valuable paper, and not a dog that was lost.

"Then why did he come a-telling us stories about terrier dogs? I don't believe there ain't been no dog lost at all—there now. And he may put that in his pipe and smoke it."

Tom was beginning to get really angry, but Bessie pacified him by squeezing his hand under the table, and whispering:

"Lor', you don't mind uncle, Tom dear. You know he's quite deaf and foolish. He doesn't know half he says."

"I don't think much of the other half, whatever it may be," said Tom, doubtfully. "He's never particularly amiable, but this evening he does seem to have his knife into me uncommon."

"Never mind, dear," replied Bessie, "we don't take any notice of what he says, and you mustn't either. Have a little of mother's home-made raspberry jam, and think no more about it. This is the first pot of last year's making, brought out expressly in honor of you."

"Thank you, ma'am; since you're so pressing I don't mind if I do," said Tom, proceeding to help himself. But scarcely had he taken a mouthful when he grew suddenly pale, his lower jaw dropped and he remained gazing fixedly at the jam-pot as if spell-bound.

"Good gracious, Tom," said Bessie, "whatever is the matter? Are you ill?"

"Don't say it's a black beetle," said Mrs. Moyse, peering anxiously into the jam-pot. But there was nothing there to cause Tom's emotion.

"No, don't; it's nothing; I shall be all right directly," gasped Tom. "It's—it's the five hundred pounds."

Mrs. Moyse and Bessie looked at him as if he had taken leave of his senses. Uncle Keckwidge murmured incoherently, "Five hundred terrier dogs with one eye answers to the name of Bob," and relapsed into vacancy.

But Tom did not long continue in his momentary condition of bewilderment. He pulled out a rough draft of the advertisement, which was still in his pocket, and began to compare the names of the parties to the deed, as there mentioned, with a piece of parchment which had covered the jam-pot and which now lay upside-down upon the table.

"Ralph Howard and Frederick Pollock, Thomas Burt and Sidney Forrest Dysart, William Henry Austin. Yes, the very names! Mrs. Moyse, I've found the missing deed, or at least a piece of it, and now if we trace the rest our fortune's made."

"You don't mean that dirty old piece of sheepskin that lay about here for ever so long and that I took to cover my jam-pots? Good gracious!"

"Mrs. Moyse, that dirty old piece of parchment is worth five hundred pounds! But where's the rest of it? For heaven's sake don't say that it is destroyed?"

"It's all cut up, at any rate," said Mrs. Moyse, flinging open her cupboard. "There's two dozen pots there and they've each got a piece of it. That pot was the first we've opened. And I rather think"—rummaging in the cupboard—"yes, here it is. I rather think this is all the rest of it."

It was an anxious moment. The mutilated parchment was spread out, the pots uncovered and the circular fragments restored, though with some difficulty, each to its proper place. At last the task was finished. A few of the and whereases and provided alsos were slightly sticky but not the smallest piece missing.

Mrs. Moyse's possession of the deed was easily accounted for. When Messrs. Sharpe & Floyd had removed from Chancery Lane a quantity of old papers, which were regarded as out of date and useless, had been swept into the corner for the dust-man. The deed in question had by some accident got among them and Mrs. Moyse, observing that it was parchment and being a careful housekeeper, picked it up and laid it aside for the purpose for which she afterwards used it.

These particulars were communicated to Tom, while Bessie brushed his hat and generally got him ready (for excitement had made him quite helpless) to go to Mr. Sharpe's private house and claim the reward. Everybody appeared to have a vague kind of impression that it was all a dream and that they had better secure the reward before they woke up. With the deed carefully wrapped in paper and in the breast-pocket of his carefully-buttoned coat, Tom hurried to Mr. Sharpe's, and hot and panting began to tell his story. No sooner, however, had Mr. Sharpe comprehended the main fact that the deed was found and assured himself of its absolute identity, then he stopped Tom short in his narrative.

"That'll do for the present," said he. "You shall tell me the rest as we go to Mr. Morpeth's."

A hansom was called and the pair were quickly at Mr. Morpeth's house.

"Is your master in?" inquired Mr. Sharpe.

"Yes, sir," said the footman, "but he is just sitting down to dinner."

"I must see him, notwithstanding," said Mr. Sharpe. "Kindly take him my card; tell him my business is urgent."

The man complied. After waiting for a few moments Mr. Morpeth threw open the dining-room door.

"Walk in, Mr. Sharpe. Ah! you have good news! I see it in your face! The deed is found?"

"Yes, sir; I am happy to say it is; and I congratulate you with all my heart; and you, too, my dear Mrs. Morpeth," congratulating a fair-faced, gentle-looking lady, who was seated at the table.

"It is really found at last, is it?" said she. "Oh, what a relief! Then there will be no need for me to appear in the dreadful court?"

"Not the slightest need; indeed, I may almost say that the finding of the deed puts an end to the suit. The plaintiffs haven't a leg to stand on."

"But where, when, how was it found?" inquired Mr. Morpeth.

"Here is the fortunate finder; he had better tell his own story," said Mr. Sharpe, "for as soon as I realized that the deed was actually found, I brought him here at once, and I scarcely know the particulars of that myself."

Tom told his story and produced the deed, receiving the heartiest commendation for his acuteness.

"Excuse me one moment," said Mr. Morpeth, and leaving the room he returned with a check still wet, requesting Messrs. Coutts & Co. to pay to Thomas Halliday or order the sum of £500.

"And now, my friends," he said, "sit down and join us at dinner, which you have so agreeably interrupted. For my own part I feel more inclined to enjoy my dinner than I have for a twelvemonth past, though I am afraid the soup has become cold. Sit down, Mr. Sharpe. Will you sit there, Mr. Halliday, and make yourself at home?"

Tom blushed and stammered, "I thank you, kindly, sir, but if you remember, I've partaken of tea and shrimps already, sir. And if you'll kindly excuse me, I think that some one might feel hurt; I mean—the truth is—my young lady is waiting for me and I feel so proud and happy with this piece of paper that I shan't believe it is real until I have shown it to Bessie, God bless her!"

"Amen, my lad, and if you or she need a friend you shall find one in me."

"And in me, too," said Mrs. Morpeth; "and tell your Bessie I shall come and make her acquaintance very soon."

Tom and Bessie were married a few months later, Mr. and Mrs. Morpeth both insisting on being present at the ceremony. They had made a great pet of Bessie, and given substantial aid to the young couple in beginning housekeeping quite apart from the £500 earned by Tom in connection with the missing deed. Uncle Keckwidge gave the bride away, and has gradually become reconciled to Tom, whom he regards as a man of unlimited wealth, acquired (such is still his firm conviction) by his having found and restored to its lawful owner a one-eyed terrier answering to the name of Bob.—[London Magazine.

A SOMNAMBULIST'S PREDICAMENT

He Arrays Himself in His Wife's Clothes and a Mosquito Bar and Sallies into the Street.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer-Press.]

A certain gentleman, who shall be nameless, met with rather a startling adventure recently. He is a book-keeper in one of the leading houses in the city, comparatively a new comer, but a man who is highly esteemed by all who have formed his acquaintance. On a recent Sunday morning, at about 6 o'clock, his good wife aroused her neighbors and was laboring under a terrible degree of excitement, owing to the sudden and mysterious disappearance of her husband. She awoke to find he had vanished, apparently without wearing apparel, as all his garments of every description were in their accustomed place, even to his shoes and stockings. The doors she found locked, and no sign of a struggle or disturbance of any kind. The neighbors first thought of suicide, but the poor woman assured them that his home had always been a happy one, and it couldn't be that. All theories were in vain. He had disappeared very unaccountably, leaving no trace of the manner of his going. He was not a sleep-walker, his wife said. The barn and premises were thoroughly searched, and then one of the neighbors made haste to the police station. "Had any of the officers found a man upon the streets clad only in his night-dress?" "No," said the chief, "but one of the boys has just brought in some one, who, he thinks, is Jeff. Davis!" And sure enough, there sat the very man, fantastically clad in female apparel! It seems that he had risen in his sleep, gone to the dirty-clothes basket, fished his wife's garments therefrom and arrayed himself gorgeously—stockings, skirt, calico wrapper, etc.; had then enveloped himself in a mosquito bar, drawn a thick veil over his face, seized his wife's curling irons, and thus armed and equipped had sallied out on the street. A couple of hours later a policeman found him parading the street, a mile or more from home, still sleeping like a top. It was not until he had been well shaken that he awakened to the ridiculous situation. The gentleman then asked to be conducted home, as he was a stranger in that part of the city, and really didn't know the way. The officer replied: "That's too thin! I've been looking for you a long time." "But," said the gentleman, "my name is ——, and if you will accompany me home I can satisfy you of the fact and as to who I am. Besides, my family will be greatly alarmed at my absence." "Pity about that," said the officer. "All these chaps we pick up are afraid their families will be worried! You just come down to the station house and make your explanations there." And he had to go down. On the way they met another officer who at once recognized the poor sleep-walker as a chap suspected of participation in the robbery of the Pacific House, and he was in a sorry plight indeed when he was found by his friends.

Explanations followed, the friend went to his home and brought down a suit of clothes, and the gentleman was soon restored to his family, curling irons, mosquito bar and all. He will lie awake next time he walks in his sleep.

FEMININE FANCIES.

Mrs. Cornwallis West, one of London's professional beauties, is the mother of three children.

Queen Victoria used to be found of etching, and all her daughters have been instructed in the art.

There are still nearly 5,000 women and girls employed about the coal mines of the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland.

Miss Rye has extended her wonderful work by taking her thirty-third ship load of English girl waifs to Canada to give them homes.

General Sherman's favorite daughter, who is soon to be married, is such a good horsewoman that she frequently outrides her male escorts.

M. Naquet is now giving lectures on divorce in Paris. A lady, being asked her opinion, answers through Figaro: "Divorce is all very well in its way; but I prefer widowhood; it is more certain."

To the late Mrs. Norman Lockyer is paid in Nature this tender and manly tribute: "Her husband's scientific work for the past eleven years owes whatever it may possess of merit to her constant interest, encouragement and assistance."

Moltke's sister married an Englishman named Burt, whose daughter, by a former wife, became the Marshal's wife. She was sixteen, he thirty-nine. It was a thorough love match. Moltke has a fine estate in Silesia, to which he is greatly attached.

Mrs. General Grant at one of the California evening receptions wore blue silk, trimmed with blue beads, the neck cut pompadour, with lace in the neck and sleeves. Her hair was in puffs; she wore solitaire diamond earrings and diamond neck ornaments.

Mrs. Perkins says, concerning her distinguished family: "Isn't it discouraging to be known only in connection with somebody else? Now I am hardly ever Mary Beecher Perkins. It is either 'the sister of Henry Ward Beecher,' or the 'daughter of old Lyman Beecher,' or 'the mother-in-law of Edward Everett Hale.'"

Madame Thiers lives a very quiet and busy life in London. She breakfasts with the French Ambassador, then takes a short drive; at 7 she dines with the Ambassador and his family. All the rest of the time she employs in working with her secretary in a small room nearly filled with papers—which papers are supposed to be secret documents deposited in London several years ago by her late husband.

FIELD AND FARM.

THE WAY THE RAIN BEHAVES.

Beating the clover
Under and over,
Tossing it thither,
Flinging it hither,
This is the way the rain behaves!

Pelting the garden,
Begging no pardon
Though all the roses
Fall on their noses,
This is the way the rain behaves!

Drubbing and rubbing,
All the leaves scrubbing,
Then the trees shaking,
Leaving them quaking,
This is the way the rain behaves!

Splashing and dashing,
Merry drops clashing,
Each other hustling—
O, what a bustling!
This is the way the rain behaves!
—[Wide Awake.

Tuberose Bulbs.

In relation to tuberose bulbs after blooming, the Gardener's Chronicle says: If after flowering they are placed under a stage in a vinery, without other water than the moisture of the house, they will by the end of April throw up their flower spikes from young tubers formed immediately upon the top or crown of the old ones, and from the union of which—when the plants have received a thorough watering, and otherwise are subject to a growing temperature—a profusion of roots will emanate. Later the plants should receive a suitable shift to a small twenty-four pot, and each individual flower will expand in the most satisfactory manner.

A Rocking Churn.

We see a description in an Ohio paper of a "Rocker Churn." It consists of a box thirty inches long, fifteen inches wide and one foot deep. Down through the middle of this is a wicket set in grooves in the sides of the box or churn, made of rods, about one inch apart. A pair of rockers are placed lengthwise under the churn, and the churning is done by rocking it like a cradle. The cream, as it rocks, passes the wicket in the middle. They say it is a perfect success.

Now we propose an amendment on this. Leave off the rockers, but have it arranged so that it could easily be attached to the side of a rocking-chair. And thus, as the wife nurses the baby and rocks it to sleep, she can do all the churning. We hope no one will get a patent on this proposed amendment, as we wish all to have the benefit of it without paying royalty.

The Lessons of the Grange.

Any one traveling over the country, and especially through the rural districts, cannot fail to witness the healthy reaction of lessons taught in the grange. Farmers appear to have nurtured broader sympathies, kindlier feelings and higher regards for one another. They extend the right hand of true fellowship with a warm grasp, lay aside all feelings of envy, and meet together as friends and brothers ought to in all avocations of life. They talk and read more, and are at last impressed with the thought that it is as necessary to cultivate their brains as their crops. The oft repeated assertion that farmers are incapable of thinking and acting for themselves has always been considered a gross reflection on them as a class; but since the organization of the grange it is a gross fabrication. Having the controlling numbers of the nation, they are beginning to shake off the inactive stupidity that has so long held them as shackled slaves to the oppression of manufacturers and middlemen. If they will they can sway the sceptre as masters of the situation, and, through the grange and its co-operative features, cut aloof from those who would ruin if robbed of the power to rule. Such is the fruitful lesson of the grange. Now, where is the suppliant tool who would kill the grange and restore the old order of things? We will hope that he has ceased to breathe and passed from earth to glory.—[Rural World.

Horticultural Notes.

The York farm in Maryland is reported to have shipped 70,000 baskets of peaches, as the product for this year.

Coleus seed sown early in March in a hot bed will make fine plants for bedding out in June, if potted and kept constantly growing.

A cottonwood tree planted at Sandwich, Ill., in 1843, is now reported to be eleven feet eight inches in circumference two feet from the ground.

The Pensylvania railroad company are said to have good success, from planting the Virginia creeper (Ampelopsis quinquefolia) along the slopes of their embankments and cuts to prevent land slides.

Thick lime whitewash, thinned with a strong decoction of tobacco stems, applied to fruit trees just as winter sets in, is recommended as a preventive against rabbits and other animals gnawing the bark during the winter season.

An instance of misnomer. The Canada thistle is not a native of Canada, but was introduced there by the Hessians during the revolutionary war of the United States. So the Jerusalem artichoke is not a native of Palestine, but of Brazil, and it is said has never been noticed in Palestine.

Our Sources of Wealth.

The unprecedented amount of trade with foreign nations in our favor is not entirely derived from the products of the farm. The sources of our wealth are infinite in variety, and include nearly all the important staples which were formerly imported. There are many things which, without investigation, might be deemed trifling in amount, but which are items of considerable importance. Only six years ago cream of tartar was imported from France to the extent of 6,000,000 pounds yearly; but, so successfully has the manufacture of it in this country been carried on, that last year not a single pound was imported. Notwithstanding that the crude materials have at present to be imported, the price of the manufactured article has been reduced from 32 cents per pound, the rate for the French article here, to 23 and 24 cents per pound for the American production. France and England formely sent us annually 500,-600 pounds of tartaric acid, while the importation for the last fiscal year was 183 pounds. England formerly monopolized our market for citric acid to the extent of 250,000 pounds annually and at the rate of $1 30 per pound, while last year 27,-618 pounds were imported and sold at the same price as the American article—57 cents per pound. At present, the lime juice from which citric acid is made has to be imported, but it could easily be produced from fruits grown in Florida, if only sufficient energy were put into the work.

The production of fruit syrups has heretofore been entirely in the hands of the French. The long time required to transfer these goods from France to South America and the West Indies, where they are largely used, and the natural advantages of the country, induced our New York merchants to enter into competition with the European markets for the production of fruit syrups. The experiment has proved successful, and syrups of a far richer flavor have been produced much cheaper and have met with approval in the tropics. The success of the experiment bids fair to bring to the United States a large trade and retain in the United States millions of dollars that have previously gone to other nations.

Agricultural Items.

The grangers held a State fair in Pennsylvania this year, and it is represented as a grand success,

From present indications the raising of cattle and sheep, and hogs, and horses, and mules, will bring the surest and largest returns for those residing some distant from market.

The officers of the Iowa State Agricultural Society have already set the day for their Fair for 1880, commencing on the first Monday of September. They do this thus early so that other societies can have notice and set theirs so as not to clash.

For the first time, it is claimed, since the creation of the world, a woman last week delivered an address at an agricultural show and cattle fair. The place was Wilmington, Massachusetts, and the woman was Mrs. Francis B. Hiller.

The best use farmers can put their corn-cobs to is to make fire kindlers of them by soaking them in coal oil thoroughly. If the cobs are dry they will absorb a quantity of oil, so that one cob will burn long enough to start the most obdurate fire.

There is probably no other way in which a moderate-sized crop of corn can be fed to hogs so cheaply as to feed it standing in the fields during the months of September and October of any year, when the weather is reasonably fair, as it is usually during these months.

A good beginning is said to be half the battle. If a young farmer begins to save money by denying himself unnecessary luxuries, lives in plain style, and is aided in his efforts by a prudent wife, he can, under ordinary circumstances, do more than merely obtain a living.

Col. Scott's sale of short-horns at Logan, Iowa, on last Thursday, was well attended. and a draft of forty-seven head from his herd brought satisfactory prices. Cows in good breeding condition, just off grass, averaged about $135, while young bulls sold at from $80 to $135.

On the date of October 3d, L. S. Coffin says: "It seems to me it is just the time. Wherever we want pasture now is the time; blue grass, timothy, red top, and white clover can be sown now to good advantage. No fear of the seed; if it lies in the ground for months, it will show itself when the rains do come."

Harvesting machinery should be cleaned and stored away. The bright parts may be kept from rusting by coating them with paraffine or tallow. One of the best preparations to protect iron or steel from rust is made by melting a pound of fresh (not salt) lard with a piece of rosin the size of a hen's egg—the exact proportion not important.

For Breeders and Buyers.

A lot of Iowa steers, high grades, 32 in number, sold in Chicago about ten days ago, brought $5 per hundred weight all around.

A decrease of 20,000 cows is reported in Ireland this year as compared with last year. Railway books show a large decrease in the amount of butter shipped.

Within the last four years the importation of Canada horses to the United States is reported to have increased from 214 horses of the value of $28,955 in 1876 to 6,632 in 1879 valued at $491,235.

In England, in 1877, there were 5,697,933 cattle; in 1878, 5,738,128; in 1879, 5,856,599 cattle. Of sheep, 1877, 28,161,164; 1878, 28,-406,206; 1879, 28,154,881; pigs, 1877, 2,498,728; 1878, 2,483,248; 1879, 2,061,464.

Cattle have been received lately at Kansas City from Los Animas, California. It is interesting not only as showing the extent of the Western cattle trade, but that they must be driven East to find a market.

Pennsylvania is reported to have suffered to the extent of $500,000 from pleuro-pneumonia since its entrance into the State, and confined principally to the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery.

It is poor economy to keep sheep, whether ewes or wethers, after their teeth become poor, except it may in the exceptional case of some high-priced and extra breeder. From five to six years is all that any sheep can be profitably kept for wool or breeding.

Thirty years ago the common sheep of Germany are said to have had only 5,000 or 5,500 wool fibres to the square inch of surface; through improvements in breeds, the common grades of sheep now have 27,000 to the square inch, and the pure-bred merinoes have from 40,000 to 48,000 wool filaments to the square inch.

It has heretofore been reported that Angora goats in a flock of sheep would prevent killing by dogs, but we notice by the Kentucky Live Stock Record that several pure-bred Angoras were lately killed on the farm of Col. R. W. Scott, by dogs, and our contemporary calls on the Legislature of the State for a stringent dog law to protect the valuable flocks of the State.

Liverpool underwriters who have for some time been engaged in studying the average percentage of loss of live stock in transit from the United States to England give as the result a loss in cattle of about 3 per cent of the number shipped, and in sheep of 2 per cent. The loss in swine is greater than in any other stock. Losses during the earlier years of shipment were about 25 per cent of stock shipped. This has gradually decreased from year to year. The reason as given is greater facilities in shipping, increased space given to stock, and special attendants during the voyage.

ACROSS THE SEA.

And now even Spain talks seriously of an international exhibition.

Eighteen new Austrian peers have just been gazetted, but only a few of them are known outside of Austria. The title of one is Baron Max Washington.

The Mr. John Bannister who has just made his appearance upon the London stage is said to be a great-grandson of the famous actor "Jack" Bannister.

M. Vieuxtemps, having finally and for reason of failing health resigned his position at the Royal Conservatory of Music at Brussels, is to receive a pension from the Belgian Government.

A visitor to Hempstead Church (England), where Circulation of the Blood Harvey lies buried, found his tomb decaying, and writes that his family is extinct in the male line, as is usual with great men.

"From Denisel to Dneiper," says the Golos, "our towns are burned down one after the other. As to the villages, about ten a day are being consumed by fire. Our national prosperity must be ultimately destroyed by this terrible evil."

The area of British India, exclusive of native States, is 899,341 square miles, the number of inhabited houses 37,043,524, and the population 191,096,603. The area of the native States is stated at 575,265 square miles, and the population at 49,161,540.

London Truth: "In France, even more than in England, when a theatrical performance is extravagantly puffed the odds are that it is worthless. Either the author or the manager is a friend of the editor or the critic is in love with one of the ladies who plays a principal part."

The ex-Empress Eugenie receives no one, and dines alone in her own apartments. She remains deeply depressed. The castle—Wasserburg—which she is said to have purchased in Styria for a country seat, is 400 years old. One of its peculiarities is that the iron contains 122 windows.

The Paris Univers asserts that the Emperor and Crown Prince of Germany have seceded from the Free Masons on account of their resistance to an inspection into their archives by Dr. Schiffmann, whom the Crown Prince wished to inquire into the origin and secret tendencies of Masonry.

The ex-Empress Eugenie has been invited by Queen Victoria to reside for a time at Abergeldie Castle. The Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught have made several visits to the castle to superintend the placing of furniture and the hanging of pictures preparatory to the visit of the Empress.

An American engineer has been studying the great wall of China. It is 1,728 miles long, and, being built without the slighest regard to the configuration of the ground, is sometimes carried 1,000 feet down into abysses. Brooks and small rivers are bridged over by it, and strong towers on both sides protect large rivers.

M. Galtier, a learned professor at Lyons, has been inoculating rabbits with the virus of mad dogs, in order to find whether the malady will yield to any treatment he can devise, but has not been successful. The madness shows itself in about three weeks. M. Galtier finds that the virus of a mad dog will be as powerful, when preserved in water, twenty-four hours afterward, as it was at first.

Lovers of the grape will be sorry to learn that the wine crop in France this year will be a bad one, as regards both quality and quantity. From nearly all parts the reports are unfavorable. In the Bordelais, Charentes, Maconnais, Bourgogne, Touraine, and Champagne, the prospect of a bad crop is general. It is estimated that the total produce of wine in France this year will be about fifty millions of hectolitres.

In confirmation of the statement that the agricultural classes in Ireland have learned to drink more tea, it may be mentioned that the Board of Trade returns show a large increase in the consumption of tea, coffee, and cocoa. On the other hand, the consumption of spirits and beer has considerably deceased, although it did not decrease, but rather increased largely, during the famine years, 1845, 1846, and 1847.

People in Paris hear very little of either their last or present President. M. Grevy is a silent, sensible man, but the Parisians would prefer a more glittering one. They even hint that he does not spend half his official income. Mme. and Mlle. Grevy are at one of the watering places, where they only occupy a couple of bed-rooms at a hotel and keep no carriage. The President is going down to the Jura to shoot.

The Pope has addressed a brief to the Bishop of Grenoble, congratulating him on the success of the ceremony of crowning the statue of the Virgin at La Salette. "The love and worship of Mary," he says, "which is extending on all sides gives us the certain hope of her effective aid and powerful protection in favor, not only of the faithful of the diocese of Grenoble, but of the entire French nation, to escape the supreme danger which menaces them."

In a new budget of anecdotes about Bismarck, Dr. Moritz Busch says that one evening the Prince complained that his political achievements had given him but little joy or satisfaction. "They did not make any one happy," he continued; "either myself, my family, or any one else; and they made many unhappy. Without me three great wars would not have taken place, eighty thousand men would not have perished, and parents, brothers, sisters and widows would not have mourned."

The name given to the infant heir of the house of Norfolk, Philip Joseph Mary, causes much speculation in aristocratic circles in England. The first Duke, who died at Bosworth Field, was named John, of his fourteen successors five have been Thomas, five Henry (the present Duke's name), two Charles, one Edward and one Bernard. The present son and heir is called Philip, after St. Philip of Neri, the patron of the Oratorians near Birmingham, of which Cardinal Newman is head, and where the present Duke was educated; and Joseph and Mary, after Joseph and the virgin mother, to whose patronage his parents commended themselves on their marriage.

THE ONLY HOPE.

In the hour of death, after this life's whim,
When the heart beats low and the eyes grow dim,
And pain has exhausted every limb—
The lover of the Lord shall trust to Him.

When the will has forgotten the lifelong aim,
And the mind can only disgrace its fame,
And a man is uncertain of his own name—
The power of the Lord shall fill this frame.

When the last sigh is heaved and the last tear shed,
And the coffin is waiting beside the bed,
And the widow and child forsake the dead—
The angel of the Lord shall lift this head.

For even the purest delight may pall,
The power must fail and the pride must fall,
And the love of the dearest friends grow small—
But the glory of the Lord is all in all.

—[University Magazine.

BALLOON HISTORY.

The Earliest Discoveries in Aerial Navigation.

Some Noted Voyages—Poetical Appreciation and Practical Jokes.

The First Balloon Ascension in This Country.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

NEWPORT, R. I., October 7, 1879.—Formerly the basket man, the ladder man and the balloon man went their rounds with almost the precision of clock-work. At regular intervals they were expected at every place of any importance, and the public came to look upon them as a part and parcel of a system—as spokes in a wheel, which, as it rolled around, brought them from time to time to the surface. But of late years there has been a falling off in their visits; the ladder man continues to be tolerably regular, the basket man is seen occasionally—as of old, always the day before a rain—but the balloon man is now rarely heard from. He used, at least, to show himself at some commanding point on the Fourth of July; but a balloon ascent long ago lost its novelty, and but few persons now give a sixpence to see a man risk his life in that way. How startling must have been the first announcement of a balloon—the aerostatic globe, as it was called—the aerial ship, that promised to take man on its wings wheresoever he listeth. For a time it fairly turned the world upside down, and those who brought it into notice were almost worshipped as benefactors of mankind. Like the South Sea scheme, it had a glorious day while the novelty lasted; but, lacking bottom, or rather lacking substance, it was short-lived, and the wave that rolled up suddenly in 1784 completely subsided in about two years.

MONTGOLFIER'S EXPERIMENTS.

The discovery of the principle involved in the balloon was not the result of scientific research, but was traced to the merest accident; to the effect of smoke and gas on the conical paper cap of a sugar-loaf which Montgolfier, the elder, had thrown into the fire. Instead of burning the gas and smoke filled the cone, lifted it up and held it suspended in the fire-place. The mind of Montgolfier grasped the possibility, and out of this trifling incident grew the balloon that bore Mr. Blanchard and Dr. Jeffries from Dover to Calais. But Montgolgier did not have it all his own way, for his claim to originality was at once disputed, and as evidence that it was not a new thing, the wooden pigeon or dove of Archytas, which, by means of wheels within its body, could be kept in motion by rarified air—a primitive kind of caloric engine—was cited. Montgolfier was equal to the emergency and was quite up to the times. After a few experiments he had so convinced the savans of the value of his discovery that the Marquis d'Arlandes and M. Pilatre de Rozier sought the honor of making the first ascent, which was accomplished in November, 1783. The Marquis was braver as an aeronaut than as a soldier, for he had been broken for cowardice in the previous war. The balloon was filled with rarified air, and it only remained up twenty minutes. The first balloon filled with inflammable air was sent up from the Tuileries the following month.

Many accidents resulted from a want of skill in handling and particularly in inflating balloons. In April, 1784, an attempt was made to send up an aerostatic globe from a garden near Isleworth. After experimenting for some time it was thought best to suspend lamps to the balloon, and before its managers could get it off it fell over and was burnt, with the gooseberry bushes around it. Thereupon a police ordinance was passed making it not only an offense to send up a balloon so contrived, but to send up an aerostatic globe of any kind without a special permit. Vincent Lunardi, Secretary to the Neapolitan Embassador, met with a mishap of this kind. He had experimented for some time in London, and his first attempt to send off a balloon was made at Chelsea, where he had the mortification to see the work of his hand consumed before it was half inflated. The crowds which had assembled to witness the ascent jeered, and the wits of the day made merry over his discomfiture. One of them sang:

"The multitude scarcely believed that a man
With his senses about him could form such a plan;
And thought that as bedlam was so very nigh,
You had better been there than turned loose on the sky."

Another opened his verses with the lines:

"Good fellows, can you believe your eyes?
Vincenzo de Lunardi
Has made a voyage to the skies,
That foreigner foolhardy!"

A NOTED ASCENT IN LONDON.

In November, 1784, Mr. Blanchard, who had already won renown as an aeronaut, went up in a balloon from Grosvenor Square, London, accompanied by Dr. Jeffries, an enthusiastic admirer of Blanchard, and an American. Blanchard, it was said, was the only one who in making an ascent had thought to take with him a thermometer, barometer and compass. He claimed to have invented a kind of oars or wings, with which, at a proper elevation, he could successfully guide and govern a balloon. On this occasion the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire and a large number of other ladies and gentlemen of distinction were present, and all took a lively interest in what was going on. The two last cords that bound the balloon to earth were held by the Duchess and another lady, and, while Jeffries waved the stars and stripes (then rather a novelty in that quarter) Mr. Blanchard held aloft the cross of England. So they sailed away amid the plaudits of the crowd. When they had ascended to a moderate height two smaller balloons were released, both of which rose quickly, passed the voyagers and were soon out of sight. So absorbed were the spectators that they took no thought of the pickpockets, who were present in large numbers, and who plied their calling successfully. Blanchard used his oars and kept his sails flying, but his claim that he had his balloon under control was far from settled. On this subject there was a great deal of discussion, and the Academy of Lyons, to put the thing in proper shape, offered a premium of £50 for the discovery of a safe and effectual way of guiding a balloon at pleasure. The details, when sent in, were to be written in either English, French or Latin.

This was a new incentive to discovery, and out of it grew many marvelous inventions. One Joseph Binns, of Halifax, Yorkshire, came forward with a plan which he predicted would astonish the scientific world. To test it an ascent was made from Beacon Hill, under the auspices of Messrs. Newmarch and Frobisher, eminent mathematicians. They went up to "a prodigious height," in the presence of thousands of spectators, and asserted that they forced the balloon a distance of twenty miles against an upper current of air. Of Binns it was said: "This philosophical phenomenon ascertains the steerage from the immediate and remote powers of electric repulsion, and from the same machine he can supply the exhaust gas, and raise it (the balloon) higher or lower, at pleasure." What a pity it is that this discovery died with the inventor.

Many other attempts were made to utilize the balloon. In a novel called "The Last Man," it was predicted that in the future all traveling would be done by means of balloons, and that news gathered in this way would come in so fast as to make it necessary for newspapers to issue a new edition every two hours. Another poet sang:

"The scheme's not novel, for by the by,
I have long thought our gentry mean to fly.
Tho' hitherto content, instead of wings,
With four stout horses and four easy springs;
But now the case is altered, for depend on't,
If flying once comes up ther'll be no end on't."

BALLOONS AS ASSISTANTS IN WAR.

M. Dillier, of the Hague, had a theory for buoying up large ships with the aid of balloons, M. Champnas got up an aerial diligence, and M. Van der Monde advocated the construction of an aerostatic ship to circumnavigate the globe. Thomas Martin, in a book on this subject, laid much stress on the advantage to be derived from balloons in time of war; particularly in having an eye to besieged cities, which could be watched by means of balloons held in check by cords. An attempt was made to use the balloon for war purposes by the army of Sambre and Meuse; also in 1808, when for thirty days two balloons were sent up daily from the Castle of Cronburg, laden with inflammable addresses to the people of Sweden, which it was expected would fall into their hands when they came down in their territory. But the police were too much for them. Franklin held that possibly through the agency of balloons, a new turn would be given to human affairs, and he broached the theory that five thousand balloons, each carrying two men, might suddenly drop from the clouds upon the territory of an enemy, and "do an infinite deal of mischief." But no provision was made for the raiders to get away when their work was done.

Balloons were occasionally felt to be a disturbing element by astronomers, who were not sure, when tracing the course of a comet, or following a failing star, that they were not in the track of one of these products of man's invention. Such was the case at Kingston, Jamaica, in April, 1785, when a remarkable phenomenon was observed in the western heavens. There were persons who conjectured that it was a balloon, while others maintained that it was a meteor. At first it had the appearance of a fixed star. Then it seemed to gain in magnitude (was evidently approaching) till it was thought to be one-eighth of the diameter of the moon; after that it rose and fell for two hours, when it gradually faded away.

AERONAUTIC JOKES.

A balloon was sent up at Lippstadt in Prussian Westphalia. When it appeared above the enclosure the figure of a man was seen clinging to the basket, to which it held with both hands; presently one hand relaxed its hold, and then the other, when the figure fell to the earth. The crowd ran to the spot, expecting to find a broken and mangled body, but it proved to be only a man of straw, which so exasperated them that had the perpetrator been found he would have been roughly dealt with. Jokes on paper were received with better grace. "The Balloon" was a satire published in 1784. "The Aerostatic Spy," 1785, purported to have been written by an excursionist in a balloon, who gave an amusing description of the countries, men and manners under his observation. The "Air Balloon; or, Flying Mortal," 1784, was a French poem, which was translated into English and with a good deal of license:

"No more the terrors of the deep I fear;
Alike to me, if friends be far or near:
This sea-girt isle I distant leave behind,
Visit each kingdom and survey mankind."

Another publication, also from the French, "A journey through the air in an Aerostatic Globe, from terraqueous globe to the newly-discovered planet Georgium Sidus," was the work of a political pamphleteer, who dealt largely in court satire. "Aerostation; or, The Templar's Stratagem," was a farce, in which the filling of a balloon had a place. It was written by the author of "The Fair American," and had a run at Covent Garden.

One of the most extraordinary of the early attempts to send up a balloon was that of Montgolfier, at Lyons. The balloon was one hundred and twenty-six feet high, one hundred feet in diameter, and weighed when completed about eight thousand pounds. The eldest son of the Prince of Ligne, Counts d'Anglefort, Laurencin and Dampier and M. Fontaine were to accompany M. Montgolfier. The balloon, after repeated failures, went up a short distance and came down almost immediately at the place of departure.

A VOYAGE ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

The greatest feat in early aerial voyages was that of Mr. Blanchard and Mr. Jeffries, who sailed from Dover Castle to Calais on the 1st of February, 1785. When the balloon was ready they took with then nine bags of ballast, the French edition of Blanchard's voyage with Mr. Sheldon, a large inflated bladder containing letters from a number of persons of distinction in England to some of the nobility of France, some philosophical instruments, a small bottle of brandy, two silk flags (English and French), a few biscuits and two cork jackets. When, having crossed the channel, they reached the forest of Guines, the Mayor, the Governor and Commandant of Calais, together with the King's Attorney and all the prominent citizens, came out to congratulate them and to open to them the gates of the city. Blanchard received from the King a thousand louis d'ors as a reward for his daring, and Jeffries, when he again landed in England, was presented with the freedom of Dover. To commemorate the event a monument was erected, bearing the inscription:

"In the reign of Louis XVI., in the year 1785, John Peter Blanchard, a Frenchman, accompanied by John Jeffries, an Englishman, on the 7th of January, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, set out from Dover Castle in an aerostatic machine. Mounting in the air, he first crossed the strait between Britain and France, and after an aerial course of two hours alighted in this place. The citizens of Guines, in admiration of his unexampled boldness, have erected this monument, October 22d, 1785."

BALLOONS OF CURIOUS SHAPES.

Almost as soon as the principles which govern a balloon were known, curious and extravagant forms were sent up by persons who looked upon the discovery as a new kind of toy, to which they could give any shape that suited their fancy. In November, 1784, an artist in Paris made two figures, one in the similitude of a horse, and the other in that of a woman, and when he had filled them with rarified air he allowed them to rise from one of the public gardens, in the presence of a great crowd. But the horse and the woman did not long keep together. The horse came down in a distant field, near a man at work, who was greatly alarmed at seeing the animal going over the ground in so curious a manner; but still believing it to be a horse he followed after; and when he saw that the animal was about to take what he knew to be a dangerous road, he grew bold and caught it by the hind hoof. Then he saw that the animal bore a letter in his mouth, which he carried to the nearest chateau to have read to him. Learning the contents, he started for Paris, where he received a reward for bringing in his prize. The woman came down among some farm laborers, none of whom dared to approach her. But the farmer, more bold, advanced and threw his arms around her, when, to his surprise, and I venture to say disgust, he found he was hugging a gas-bag instead of something human.

The following February another genius made an aerostatic giant, eighteen feet high, properly ballasted, which he undertook to send up from the Tuileries with a number of lesser figures. He had, evidently, Saturn and his moons in his mind when he laid out his work; but the ascent was not a success, and nothing more was heard of it.

EARLY EXPERIMENTS IN AMERICA.

The first attempt to raise a balloon in America was made in Philadelphia in December, 1783, of which an eye-witness sent an account to the Journal de Paris. The experiments were begun by Messrs. Ritnose [Rittenhouse] and Gpquisne [Hopkins] with bladders and then with somewhat larger machines, which they fastened around a cage containing animals. This contrivance was allowed to ascend to a moderate height, and there held in check by a cord. The next day a man named Gimes Ouilcoxe [James Wilcox] engaged to go up for a small sum of money. Dr. Jaunce [Jones] was in attendance, and the members of the Philosophical Academy were on the grounds to watch the proceedings. The cage was buoyed by means of forty-seven balloons which were attached to it. The balloons with their load went up, but it was computed that the highest elevation reached was but ninety-seven feet. It had been up about five minutes when Wilcox, seeing that he was drifting toward the Scoulquille [Schuylkill], become alarmed and began to make incisions in the balloons with his knife; but unfortunately only on one side of the cage, which so disturbed its equilibrium that the whole thing came down in a damaged condition.

The first attempt to raise a balloon in New York was made on the Fourth of July, 1785, from M. Quesnay's Garden, in Broad street. It was constructed by M. Buslot and rose easily till above the adjacent houses, when it started off rapidly in a southern direction and was soon lost to sight. The balloon fever also broke out in Boston, where it spread rapidly. There were balloon coaches, balloon boats, balloon hats, and balloon trimming for dresses, and a huckster was heard crying through the street: "Here's y'r fine balloon string beans." A balloon five feet in height and three and a half feet in diameter was sent up from Balloon Square, New Boston, and after being up twelve minutes fell on the north side of Breed's Hill, near the water. The same balloon was raised the following day, but "either from not being properly shaped or balanced, or from not being let off by a chymical genius," it fell in ten minutes.

CHAMPLIN.

The sale of Marion Harland's cook-books has been phenomenal. At the trade sale a thousand copies were taken by a single dealer; but these books have long been known for their popularity. Of the first one, "Common Sense in the Household," over 100,000 copies have been sold, and the book has been only eight years in print. Of the "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," published in 1875, the sale has been between 20,000 and 25,000. Her new work, the "Dinner Year Book," which came out a year ago, has taken a start which promises to make it worthy of companionship with the two others.

Chief Justice Waite, who is one of the most conscientious of men, is also one of the most contented. As a working lawyer he could never endure to plead a cause of the justice of which he was not fully assured—any doubts in that direction were sure to make him ill at ease. In his present position he has no doubts to dread and has been heard to remark with a half-merry satisfaction upon the comfort of "always being on the right side."

Recent income tax returns show that ninety persons in Great Britain, exercising trades and professions, have incomes of over $250,000, and 994 between $50,000 and $250,000.

TRAP AND KENNEL.

A Brilliant Week of October Sport.

The Denton Belt Walk at St. George's Hall.

Conclusion of the Bench Show and Pigeon Tournament.

Racing, Rowing, Pedestrian and General Home and Foreign Notes.

The present week has not presented anything phenomenal in the matter of local sport, but there has been variety enough to relieve the monotony and interest the country visitors. At the Fair Grounds the Bench Show of dogs has been well patronized, and a fair kennel has been on exhibition. The six days' go-as-you-please pedestrian contest at St. George's Hall for the Denton belt and championship, which began last Monday morning, has progressed to light attendance. Some good walking has been done, and better patronage should have been given. On Thursday a three-day pigeon shooting tournament was inaugurated at the Red Stocking Base Ball Park, and pretty sport has been witnessed. In base ball circles everything is quiet. Several amateur games were played during the week, and to-morrow afternoon a contest will take place between the Browns and the Belleville Browns at the Red Stocking Park. All in all, the week has proved an interesting one.

Popping Pigeons.

The pigeon tournament, under the auspices of the St. Louis Gun Club, and general management of W. W. Judy, which began at the Red Stocking Base Ball Park on Thursday, will close this afternoon. It has proved an exciting meeting, with fair attendance, and some brilliant shooting has been witnessed. Among the sportsmen in attendance are: John E. Long and Edward Gilman, of Detroit; Charles A. Clark, of Denison, Texas; John Fottler, Jr., of Boston; J. W. Carroll, of Gibson, Ill.; Dr. Henry, of Jacksonville, Ill.; Captain Lester, of Macon City; Captain Johnson, of Du Quoin, Ill., and a number of home gentlemen.

The prizes offered approximate $2,000, and so far have been borne away by the visiting sportsmen. Throughout the tournament it has been characterized by splendid shooting, and but few birds have been sprung from the traps and flown free of injury. The majority of them have been hit hard and fallen within the prescribed lines. Captain Bogardus, the champion wing shot of the world, and other noted shots are expected to-day.

The Bench Show.

At the Fair Grounds the show of dogs has proved one of the greatest attractions. Great crowds have thronged the enclosure set apart and dedicated to the costly canines from the opening until the closing hours, and the Bench Show may be safely set down as a success and one of the established features of the annual Fair henceforth. The number of dogs on exhibition was two hundred and fifty-three, and the major part of these would command attention wherever found. The kennel of the St. Louis Kennel Club, which is most complete, was ably represented. The classes exhibited were pointers, English setters, Irish setters, the Campbell setters, Gordon setters, Irish water spaniels, fox hounds, beagles, greyhounds, Scotch deer hounds, fox terriers, shepherd dogs, black and tan terriers and Yorkshire terriers.

Among the collection were several noticeable dogs, such as Faust, valued at $5,000; Bow, Clytie, Jaunty, June and Trinket, owned by the Kennel Club. Of the English setters, Paris is undoubtedly the finest. The subject of a meeting in February next is being agitated.

Aquatic.

Davis figures that a man rowing a mile in seven minutes propels his boat a little over twelve feet in a second.

Lord Lorne has announced his intention of going to Chautauqua Lake and attend the race between Courtney and Hanlan.

Sunday boat race in St. Louis will be the rule hereafter. Week day regattas have died an easy death and the masses have scored a victory.

It has been definitely decided that the Courtney-Hanlan race will be rowed at the Mayville end of Chautauqua Lake, starting from Fair Point.

Several amateur races between crews unknown to fame will come off shortly at Carondelet. The crews are composed of the furnace men.

James Taylor, formerly of the English Taylor-Winship Crew, has left England for good, and is on his way to this country, where he proposes to settle.

Now that the system of week-day regattas has been abandoned, it is thought that the St. Louis Club will reconsider their resignation and return to the Mound City Rowing Association.

Pierre Lorillard intends to have built for his private use a steam yacht about 170 feet long, 20 feet beam, 11 feet deep, fit to steam to any any part of the world. He has not yet decided whether to build it of iron or of wood.

A movement is on foot for a regatta near St. Johns, N. B., this fall, under the auspices of the Neptune Rowing Association. There will be a professional single-scullers race, in which Richard Nagle and Elijah Ross will participate.

Riley and Ross; Fred Plaisted against the winner at Norwich; George Hosmer measuring sculls with Frenchy Johnson, and George Lee playing with "Courtney's favorite" at Newark, are the promised events of this month next in importance to the Courtney-Hanlan race.

Both Hanlan and Courtney report themselves in splendid condition, and are getting trained down to the finest points. Courtney weighs 169¾ and Hanlan 162 lbs. David Ward has arrived with Hanlan's repaired boat Louise, which weighs 30¾ lbs. Courtney's new boat weighs 28 lbs., and has been christened "Hop Bitters." Hanlan will move his quarters back to Mayville.

A single scull race, distance two miles, for the championship of the New York Athletic Club, was rowed on the Harlem River on Wednesday afternoon. Three started—Irving A. Lyon, Joseph M. Magin and William Moser, Jr. Lyon won by a length in fifteen minutes and twenty-five seconds, Magin second. Moser struck a sunken pile half a mile from the start and upset.

ENGLAND'S EX-CHAMPION.

In referring to Elliott's recent challenge to Hanlan, Bell's Life says: "Elliott is evidently anxious to be in harness again, and they say that, on the extreme quiet, he has mastered the new arrangements that are to make boats go like greased lightning. On the same morning that he challenged Hanlan an intimation also appeared from Elliott stating that the winner of the Boyd-Higgins race could be accommodated, either on the Thames or Tyne, for £200 a side. Boyd has expressed his willingness to row Elliott on the Tyne for any amount that may suit him. A challenge was also issued to the world, 'any man breathing,' as they used to say in the old boxing challenges, being open to a similar accommodation by the Blyth man, who seems particularly blythe just now."

Pedestrianism.

The distance covered by George Hazael in 110 hours during the contest for the English championship was just 447¼ miles, and not 467 as stated in one report.

George J. Law, the champion of Connecticut, has accepted a challenge from Peter Van Ness, the long-distance pedestrian, to a twenty-five mile match for $500 a side. The preliminaries will be arranged at an early day.

Mr. Atkinson, referee in the recent race for the Astley belt, having disregarded an order of the Court in New York, relative to payment of money to Weston, has been ordered to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

The pedestrian craze has reached the Pacific Slope, and the city of San Francisco is all excitement. One six-day walk has just been completed, and now a six days' go-as-you-please contest between ladies has begun. There are eight entries, with Lillie Denman of Montreal in the lead.

Chas. J. Hibbs, who is at present one of the contestants in the six days' match for the Denton belt at St. George's Hall, is thought by many to be an Indian, and several of the newspapers have given credence to the story, but such is not the case, as his parents are German and reside in the southern part of the city.

It is said that Norman Taylor, the long-distance pedestrian, did not get a penny for his effort at Madison Square Garden, and knew that he would not, after it was plain that he could not cover 450 miles. It is now said that he only remained on the track for an advertisement, as well as to take practice on a good track, instead of going outside for his work.

THE ASTLEY BELT.

The jury empaneled to try the right of property in the Astley belt assembled Tuesday afternoon in one of the Supreme Court rooms at New York. At 4 o'clock Rowell, Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Potter entered the court-room and took seats beside their counsel, Mr. Blandy. Rowell was the first witness, and testified to the terms of the agreement under which the belt was held. He said further, that Weston had no money to receive on account of the belt; that although his wife had deposited £25 in London and £75 in New York, that amount was practically refunded to him for his entrance fee in the late pedestrian contest. He was sure that Weston had no interest or property in the belt, and that no one had any property in the same until he had won it three times consecutively, when it became the absolute property of the winner. Mr. Atkinson was then called to the stand, but his testimony was for the greater part corroborative of Rowell's. At the conclusion of the evidence the Sheriff's jury promptly decided in favor of Rowell.

One of the creditors of Edward Payson Weston applied to Judge Beach in the Common Pleas Court for an attachment against George W. Atkinson to compel him to appear and show why he should not be committed for contempt in paying over Weston's gate money. Judge Beach refused to grant the attachment on the ground that the original order to show cause, granted last week by Judge Daly, was returnable and had not been forthcoming.

Merritt has recovered from the effects of the walk and remains in active training.

O'LEARY'S WALK.

Of the thirty-five confident pedestrians who started in the walk for the O'Leary belt, the championship of America and $6,000 in stake money at the Madison Square Garden, New York, last Monday morning, all but thirteen have broken down and left the track. Those remaining are:

Murphy, Spr'acy, Howard, Allen, Briody, Curran, Faber, Russell, Walker, Mahoney, Pierce, McKee and Bram, and the race for first place rests between Murphy and Faber. Blower Brown, from whom such great feats were expected, broke down and left the track on Tuesday, and the remaining professionals followed in his wake on the following day. Murphy may be in all justice termed a phenomenon. He is only eighteen years of age and the present is his first walk. He is uncouth in manners, illiterate, and has passed the better part of his life wheeling bricks in a brickyard. He scored 110 miles the first day, and at the present writing is a long distance ahead of the remaining twelve. Costello, who broke down early in the race, is a St. Louis pedestrian of some note, having taken third place in the first six days' walk at St. George's Hall last August. Almost as great interest is manifested in this contest as that of the Astley belt a fortnight ago.

THE ST. GEORGE'S HALL CONTEST.

At 1 o'clock on last Monday morning the second six-days' tramp go-as-you-please was inaugurated for the Denton belt and the championship at St. George's Hall. At the word "Go," John Wilson, the Chicago long-distance runner; Henry Miller, Charles J. Hibbs, winner of the citizens' belt; J. J. Geraghty; Colwell, the colored boy; Charles H. Browning; Don Thomas, of Boston; M. F. Shepherd, Thomas King, J. B. Lloyd and M. McAuliffe, started and for several hours the match was one of interest. Miller took the lead, closely followed by Wilson and Colwell, and ran twelve miles without going off the track. He was then passed by Wilson, who in turn succumbed to the colored boy, who was passed by Lloyd a few hours later. Lloyd scored the first fifty miles 9 o'clock Monday morning. At that hour King, the carpenter, and Thomas retired from the race, and shortly afterwards McAuliffe left the sawdust circle, having learned that he was not designed for a pedestrian. Miller was the general favorite, but on accomplishing ninety miles one of his ankles gave out and he was forced to draw out. Shepherd followed, and Tuesday morning Lloyd retired a physical wreck. Tuesday night Wilson was seized by inflammatory rheumatism and he lost first place to Geraghty. He still pluckily refused to leave the track and plods on his weary way with but little hope of securing a place at the close. Colwell proved a general surprise. Every one prophesied that he would retire before the second day, but, though suffering greatly, he battled for the prize. Geraghty has walked as if life was at stake, and the same may be said of Browning. Hibbs is the freshest man of the five remaining on the track, and has an excellent show for winning the belt.

Appended is the score at present writing (Saturday morning):

Wilson, 260; Miller, 100; Thomas, 43; Geraghty, 385; Hibbs, 355; Lloyd, 97; Shepherd, 125; Colwell, 325; King, 28; McAuliffe, 53, and Browning, 318.

The League Championship.

Below is given the final table showing the actual result of the League contest for the championship. The pennant is won by Providence, with Bostons second, Buffalos and Chicagos tied for third place, then Cincinnatis, Clevelands, Troys and Stars:

Clubs.	Bostons	Buffalos	Chicagos	Cincinnatis	Cleveland	Providence	Syracuse	Troys	Won	Lost	Percent won
Bostons		9	4	7	10	4	4	11	49	29	.62
Buffalos	3		6	7	8	6	3	11	44	32	.57
Chicagos	8	6		3	8	5	6	8	44	33	.57
Cincinnatis	5	3	8		8	2	3	9	38	36	.51
Clevelands	2	4	4	4		4	1	5	24	53	.31
Providence	8	6	7	10	8		6	10	55	23	.70
Syracuse	2	3	1	3	5			2	16	27	.37
Troys	1	1	3	2	6	2	4		19	56	.25

Horse Notes.

H. V. Bemis, of Chicago, has purchased the black gelding Fred Douglas, and presented him to his wife.

The trotting mare Proteine has been taken off the track, and placed in the hands of a veterinarian at Buffalo.

Running meetings have been held during the week at Jerome Park, Cincinnati and Nashville. The attendance has been reported good and pretty work was witnessed.

The promising young trotting horse Wedgewood has been purchased by R. B. Conkling for $8,000. Wedgewood has made a fair record during the present season.

On the 14th inst. twenty-eight head of horses will be sold at the farm of Mr. David Nevins, Jr., at South Framingham. They are out of Hambletonian mares, and mostly sired by Volunteer Boy and Godfrey's Patchen.

Lady Sherman, the trotting mare belonging to J. P. Williams, of San Jose, Cal., dropped dead on a race track at Marysville, Cal., recently. She was a most promising animal with a record of 2:20.

Lord Murphy, the famous three-year-old recently purchased by Mr. James R. Keene, has been taken from Louisville to Baltimore, in charge of George H. Rice, who will retain control of the horse until the Dixie races.

It is reported that Bonner's little trotter Mamie B., 14 hands 1 inch high, continues to improve in speed, and that recently she was driven to a wagon by A. A. Bonner, who weighs 180 pounds, in 2:22¼. It is also said that Mr. Bonner has also driven the little mare a half mile in 1:07¾, and John Murphy has driven her a mile in 2:19¾, to harness. It is understood that Keene Jim will be one of the trotters to be sold at Bonner's sale of horses.

The recent trotting in California has been phenomenal. In addition to the wonderful performances of the five-year-old stallion Santa Claus, by Strathmore, who has trotted a heat in 2:18 (and, by the way, he trotted a quarter in 32 seconds during that mile), St. Julien, by Volunteer, has at last shown his speed by making a record of 2:17, and Nutwood, by Belmont, has cut his record down to 2:20¾. The Golden State is moving to the front. None of these horses, however, are California-bred.

Some interest has been excited in sporting circles by the statement that Rarus has just beaten his fastest record. An attache of Mr. Bonner's office states that on Saturday John Murphy drove Rarus one mile over Mr. Bonner's Tarrytown track in 1:11¼. The first three-quarters were trotted each in 33 seconds, the last quarter in 32¼ seconds. There is no truth, he said, in the rumor that Edwin Forrest made the same record as Rarus over the same track, and it is not true that Rarus and Edwin Forrest are to be driven as a team.

PAROLE BEATEN.

The race for the Cesarewitch stakes, handicap for three-year-olds and upwards, was run Monday at Newmarket, England, over the regular course, two miles two furlongs and twenty-eight yards. It was won by Chippendale, Westbourne second, Dresden China third. Parole was one of the favorites in the betting, but failed to secure a place. At the beginning of the race the betting was eight to one against Parole and ten to three against Adamite. Adamite held a clear lead to the bushes, where he was headed by Bay Archer, with Quito and Chippendale in attendance to the Abingdon mile dip, where Archer was beaten. Chippendale then drew away and Westbourne took second place, half way up the hill. Chippendale won the race by a length and a half. There was one length between second and third horses. Isonomy finished fourth. Parole was with the leading horses until half a mile from home, when he quit their company and finished ninth.

A TROTTING WONDER.

California has a Kentucky-bred trotting wonder. It is a bay stallion, five years old, called Santa Claus, and by Strathmore, the sire of the great three-year-old Steinway. He started in the 2:30 purse at Sacramento, against Volney, Echora, Belle H., Tamarack and Dave, and he won in 2:18, 2:22, 2:24. He trotted around the field, and was at the half-mile pole in 1:07¾. At the San Joaquin Fair, September 18, he started against Magdallah and four others, and went to the front in 2:22, 2:20, 2:21. The California Spirit of the Times, in describing the race, remarks: "As has been stated, he has the fastest record for a five-year-old, the fastest for any horse in his first season, and the fastest for the class. In his race at Stockton he further exemplified his ability, and demonstrated that he had latent powers ready for any emergency. It was the unanimous opinion that he could have beaten the time of any of the heats many seconds, and that, if forced to a display of his powers, another startling episode would have been the result. Three heats in 2:22, 2:20, 2:21 is glory enough, but it is safe to assert that several seconds could have been subtracted, had it been necessary. The actual trotting of this young horse has put in the shade every one of his predecessors, and though not California-bred, his doings give an additional lustre to his Kentucky sire." Santa Claus is owned by Mr. P. A. Finegan. His sire, Strathmore, was got by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of Lady Waltemyer, by North American; and the second dam of Strathmore was by Harris' Hambletonian. The dam of Santa Claus was by Williams' Mambrino, by Ericsson; second dam Peters' Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief; the other crosses are thoroughbred. This mare is now owned by Col. John W. Conley, of Chicago, and she has a colt by her side which is the full brother of Santa Claus. On a crisp October morning in 1877, a number of gentlemen from New York, including David Bonner and Major Morton, drove from Lexington to Edge Hill, and held their watches on four three-year-olds paraded by Col. West. One of them was a smooth-gaited bay, called Count Kilrush, and he trotted his half-mile in 1:12¼. This colt trotted that same fall in a stake at Cynthiana, and was purchased by George H. Brassfield. The following winter Col. Conley paid Mr. Brassfield a good price for Count Kilrush, and shipped him to California, where he sold him to Mr. Finegan, a large operator in stocks. The Count Kilrush, of Edge Hill, is the Santa Claus of the Pacific Coast. His enthusiastic admirers claim that he will make a 2:14 horse. Strathmore's star shines brightly. His two sons have placed him in the front rank of stallions. Steinway has the best three-year-old record, 2:25¾, and Santa Claus the best five-year-old record, 2:18.

Miscellaneous.

Charles Hoight, of the New York Gun Club, has made a score of 39 out of a possible 40, at a distance of 600 yards.

A man named Post walked 107 miles in 25 hours in Washington, Saturday, winning $500 and receipts, about $1,200 more.

E. E. Merrill of Boston won the three-mile walk at the annual games of the Montreal Lacrosse Club last Saturday, his time being 23 m. 14s.

In a square heel-and-toe walk at Bridgeport, Conn., Saturday night, William O'Leary of Bridgeport took first prize, making 20 miles in 3h. 10s.

Mme. Anderson, who began at New York, Saturday evening, to walk 4,236 quarter miles in as many consecutive quarter hours, was stopped at midnight by the police for 21 hours.

A cable message from Liverpool, the 4th inst., to the Pope Manufacturing Company of Boston, announces the departure for this country of Mr. Etherington, the editor and publisher of the Bicycling Times, a London weekly journal. Mr. Etherington has managed the bicycle races at Agricultural Hall, Islington, and is a rider of some celebrity.

The game of 3,000 points to be shortly played between George F. Slosson and Jacob Schaefer, for $4,000, is exciting a great deal of interest. Slosson has won the choice of table. Both men are good at rail play, and heavy runs are expected. They are to play 1,000 points each night for three nights, the arrangement being to stop the play on the first night as soon as either player reaches 1,000. The position of the balls will then be marked, and whoever is at play will resume the second night where he left off the first. At 2,000 points on the second night the same rule will be observed.

THE GREAT TOURNAMENT.

Active preparations are in progress for the grand billiard tournament, to be held at Cooper Institute, New York, the second week in November. Prior to the public announcement of the affair by Mr. H. W. Collender, there was a rush of experts to the office of that gentleman for permission to enter.

"God only knows where they all come from!" was his exclamation. "It beats the experience of O'Leary with his multitude of walkers. Billiards must be growing in favor if all these would-be 'Kings of the Cue' are good players."

It was promptly decided Wednesday, at an informal meeting between Mr. Collender and the experts, that champions only be admitted to competition. Up to to-day the list contained the following names: William Sexton, of New York; Jacob Schaefer, of Chicago; Maurice Daly, of New York; John Gallagher, of St. Louis; George Slosson, Albert Garnier and A. Rudolph, of New York. Prizes aggregating $2,000 are offered by the management. Before the close of the entries it is probable that the following holders of various championships will put in an appearance: McAtee, of Davenport, Iowa, Randolph Heiser, of Boston, Wayman McCrary, of St. Louis, and "Lou" Morris, of New York. A novel improvement on the old style of playing the game will be the leading feature of the contest. It consists in the introduction of four triangular spaces, one at each corner of the table, the object of which is to restrict what is known as rail-nursing, without prohibiting it. A continuous line is drawn from the face of the end cushion opposite the first "sight" from the corner, to the side cushion, opposite the second diamond. Within this space two balls can be played upon once only without sending at least one of them outside.

SOLEMN FACTS.

O. Hell is the name of a deacon in a Chicago church.

There are forty-five babies in one North Carolina town named after Senator Zeb Vance.

In Macon, Ga., no child will be allowed at the public school unless its father has paid poll tax.

Nothing is so fatal to the romance of a kiss as to have your girl sneeze at the very climax of osculation.

Thomas J. Griffith, of Utica, N. Y., owns the first greenback issued by the Government, and has refused $700 for it.

A Hindoo baker in Calcutta, proud of the English he has acquired, displays the sign "European Loafer" over his door.

Ninety Englishmen in the trades or professions have an annual income of more than $250,000, and 994 others receive more than $50,000 a year.

Cetywayo is a stout black, six feet tall and well proportioned. He is about fifty years of age. He now wears European clothes, and has four wives with him.

"D. Boone cilled A Bar on Tree in the year 1760," is inscribed on an old beach tree in Tennessee, near Jonesboro. The centennial of the old tree has just been formally celebrated.

A sword has just been made at the Springfield Armory from a piece of meteorolite. It is inscribed thus: "Made from iron fallen from the skies of Mexico, and presented to G. Trevino, General of Division, by his friend, Gen. Ord. U. S. A."

"My God! man, what is nobler than a man wrestling and wringing his bread from the stubborn soil by the sweat of his brow and the break of his back for his wife and children?" exclaimed the late William M. Hunt to a dilettante who criticised some of Millet's paintings as representations of "coarse French clodhoppers."

While in New York a few days ago, P. T. Barnum replied to an old friend who told him he looked as hale and hearty as he did ten years ago: "I ought not to, my dear sir; I'm an old man. I'm 70. But I gave up rum and tobacco years ago. I haven't smoked a cigar for 18 years, nor have I tasted a drop of liquor for many more years. That has kept me young and hearty."

The English Comic Papers.

[From Punch.]

A LINE we have missed in the "Anti-Fat" advertisement—Great reduction on taking a quantity.

SEASONED!—Lady Tourist: "Are the sheets well aired?" Irish Chambermaid: "Troth, and they are, ma'am, for the sayson is three months begun, and they've been well used since!"

A BLACK "WHITE ELEPHANT."—John Bull (puzzled)—"He's cost me enough to catch him! and now I've got him, what am I to do with him?" The Great F'rini (with alacrity)—"Might I suggest the Aquarium?"

EVIDENCE OLFACTORY.—Angelina (Scientific)—"Do you smell the iodine from the sea, Edwin? Isn't it refreshing?" Old Salt (overhearing)—"What you smell ain't the sea, Miss, it's the town drains as flows out just 'ere!"

[From Judy.]

FACT NOT SO GENERALLY KNOWN AS IT OUGHT TO BE.—Those who sow wild oats sometimes reap hemp.

TEH PLEASURES OF MEMORY.—Papa—"And what are you thinking of, my little boy?" Little Boy—"Of old times."

YAH!—Why is an old man more easily robbed than a young one? Give it up. Well then, because his locks are few and his gait is generally broken.

GET OUT!—There is an enthusiastic bookmaker residing in the vicinity of the "Elephant and Castle" who is so fond of sporting matters that he has his chimneys cleaned by a Derby sweep.

[From Fun.]

STATISTICAL.—It is stated that the fixed population of Paris is 1,988,806. This the largest number of persons we have ever known to be in a "fix."

BE-CALM-ED.—Witty One—"I think it was best to paint this seaside place in oil, Harry." Harry—"Why, love?" Witty One—"Because I like to put oil on troubled waters."

A BREEZY TRIP.—"De gusty 'bus non disputandum," is what the old gentleman remarked, who, on drawing the conductor's attention to the broken window, was accused of having done it himself.

Apothegm Modernized.

[From the Whitehall Times.]

Charity covereth a multitude of church lotteries.

"IF A BODY."

I.

If a body meet a lady
Coming through the street
Whose acquaintance he's not made, he
Yet would like to greet.
Then a body can methodi-
Cally drop his ker-
Chief and ask the maiden body
If it b'longs to her.

II.

'Mong folks mashin' 'tis the fashion
Kerchiefs to let fall
And surrender to maid tender
Owned them ne'er at all.
If the female should from the male
Gratefully it take,
From thanks' sentence to acquaintance
Short's the step to make.

III.

But there is a woman busy,—
No one else's eye
Can outflash hers as the mashers
She meanders by.
They flock to her as they view her
Tripping 'round the town
And smile sweet at, her small feet at
Dropping kerchiefs down.

IV.

To all handkerchiefs sans rancor
Does this beauty freeze.
When the masher would abash her
She calls the police.
In this simple manner ample
Wages does she make;
Twenty daily from them gayly
She contrives to take.

V.

Memorandum to the random
Mashers who may meet
Any woman unknown coming
Briskly down the street;
Don't with cough or snicker offer
Bogus handkerchief,
Lest she take yer gift, and shake yer,
Bringing you to grief.

—[Chicago Tribune.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

John B. Gough, now in London, will sail for home to-day.

Mr. Doyle, an American, built the first paper mill in Japan in 1874.

The family of Garibaldi is not likely to die out. Another grandson has just been born to the great Liberator.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is to have a complimentary dinner given to him by the publishers of a certain magazine.

The late E. M. Ward, the English painter, began his artistic career by painting the pictures of joints in his mother's cookery-book.

Mr. D. B. Wood, long the night editor of the New York Sun and known throughout the country as the Great American Condenser, is going to San Francisco to manage the Chronicle.

Miss Sarah E. Saxe, who died in Brooklyn last week, was the eldest of the poet's three daughters, and the second who has died within a few years. The remaining daughter is an invalid.

Mr. Thomas Littleton Holt, the English journalist, who has just died, is reported to have been the original of queer, shabby Montague Tigg, in "Martin Chuzzlewit," though the portrait was so overdrawn as to be barely recognizable. Mr. Holt was a kindly and genial man, and, rich or poor, never without friends.

Stuart Robson says that Bret Harte is not lazy, but slow, fastidious, self-critical and frightened. Even when Harte was a reporter on San Francisco newspapers, at hack work, he would labor over a little paragraph for hours. While Harte was writing "Two Men of Sandy Bar," Robson and Barrett had hard work keeping him at his pen, and he would be two or three days fashioning a little speech.

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THE GREAT VEGETABLE

PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract. Our Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c. Our Ointment (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our Nasal Syringes (25 cents) and Inhalers ($1.00) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat. Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific for this disease. Cold in Head, &c. Our "Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the Extract; our Nasal Syringe invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and unexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our Ointment in connection with the Extract; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our Ointment will aid in healing and prevent scars.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the Extract is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding, or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy: rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Pond's Extract Medicated Paper for closet use, is a preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our Ointment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extract is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our Ointment is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the Extract be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk, or by measure.

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POND'S EXTRACT	50c., $1.00 and $1.75		
Toilet Cream	1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler	1.00
Toilet Soap (3 Cks)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	

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Leaves SATURDAY October 11, at 4 p. m.

For Clarksville, Louisiana, Hannibal, Quincy and Keokuk.

MINNEAPOLIS .... Green, Master,

Leaves THIS DAY, Oct. 11, at 6 p. m.

For Burlington, Muscatine, Rock Island, Davenport, Dubuque, La Crosse, Winona and St. Paul. Str. C. K. PECK .... Geo. Davis, Master,

Leaves FRIDAY, October 10, at 12, m. W. F. DAVIDSON, President. Ticket and Passenger Office, 114 N. Fourth street. JAS. A. LYON, Gen. Pass. Agt.

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For New Orleans from Cairo,

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Thirteenth Annual Term opens October 15th, 1879, closes May 28, 1880, for Annual Examinations. Course of study comprises two Annual Terms, seven months each. Diploma admits to bar in state and U. S. Courts in Missouri. Candidates for senior class examined only at beginning of term. Term fee, $60, including use of Law Library. For further information address,

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Gentlemen desiring to enter for the next term, opening 15th October, inst., will apply at the Law School Building, 1417 Lucas Place, on and after Monday, 6th inst., between 9:30 and 9:30 a. m. For circulars address

HENRY HITCHCOCK, Dean, 1417 Lucas Place.

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For FRUITS, BUTTER, CHEESE, etc. 214 N. COMMERCIAL ST. GEO. W. WOODWORTH, Supt.

LEGAL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the city of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1879, of said court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Elizabeth Tremmel and Frank Tremmel, her husband, Mary A. Papin, Henry B. Belt, John G. Priest, S. Gratz Moses and Theodore Kleiboldt are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit: Lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in block No. 736, of said city, and in Papin's addition, each of said lots containing 31 feet front on Trudeau street by a depth of 126 feet 11 inches; and I will on

WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN, Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 20, 1879. 337

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, October Term, 1879. Monday, October 6, 1879. William R. Church vs. Charlotte Church.

It appearing from the petition of plaintiff duly verified by affidavit that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Missouri, therefore on motion of said plaintiff by attorney, it is ordered that said defendant be notified that a civil action has been commenced against her, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony existing between plaintiff and defendant on the ground of desertion; and unless she appear at the term of this Court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of December next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against her as confessed.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 10th day of October, 1879.

[SEAL.] CHARLES F. VOGEL, Clerk.

L. R. TATUM, Att'y for Pl'ff. 22

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—To the stockholders of The St. Louis Beef Canning Company: You are hereby notified that a meeting of the stockholders of The St. Louis Beef Canning Company will be held on Monday, the 13th day of October, 1879, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the office of said Company, northeast corner of Fourteenth and Poplar streets, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, at which meeting, in pursuance of an order of the Directors duly made, a proposition for the increase of the capital stock of said company to $400,000 will be submitted to the stockholders of said company.

H. L. NEWMAN, President.
A. G. EVANS, Secretary.
N. C. HUDSON,
I. H. KNOX,
G. L. JOY,
W. B. FARR,
R. D. HUNTER,
DIRECTORS.

St. Louis, August 13, 1879.

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LEGAL.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, John W. Miller, by his deed, dated April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and recorded on page 240 of Book No. 567 of the records of the Recorder of Deeds for the county of St. Louis, conveyed to the undersigned all that certain parcel of real estate of the city of St. Louis, and described as follows, to-wit: Lots No. eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) of block number two (2) of the second subdivision of the city commons of the city of St. Louis, made under ordinance number 3126, approved February 3, 1854, said lots containing a front of one hundred and fifty-five feet three inches on the east line of California avenue and a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet; in trust to secure the payments of certain notes specified in said deed. Now, under the provisions of said deed, the undersigned will offer said property for sale, at public auction, for cash to the highest bidder, at the eastern front of the Court-house, in the said city, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of

FRIDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879, for the purposes of said trust.

3 MARSHAL P. SANGUINET, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, John W. Miller, by his deed, dated 14th day of April, 1875, and recorded on page 422 of book No. 562 of the records of the Recorder of Deeds for the county of St. Louis, conveyed to the undersigned all that certain parcel of real estate of the city of St. Louis, and described as follows, to-wit: Lots numbered twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29) and thirty (30), in block number seventeen (17) in Labbadie and Lynch's addition, said lots having a front of two hundred and fifty feet on the north line of Rappahanock street, and with that width running northwardly one hundred and fifty-six feet, more or less. In trust to secure the payments of certain notes specified in said deed. Now, under the provisions of said deed, the undersigned will offer said property for sale, at public auction, for cash to the highest bidder, at the eastern front of the Court-house, in the said city, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of

FRIDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879, for the purposes of said trust.

MARSHAL P. SANGUINET, Trustee. 4

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the December Term, 1879, of said Court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Philip Meisinger is defendant, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the City [illegible] of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of Tax Bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to wit: A certain lot or parcel of land, in Block No. 4, of Moulton's Addition to said City of St. Louis, and in City Block No. 2269 of said city, said lot fronting 40 feet on Missouri avenue, by a depth of 40 feet, and bounded on the North by land of Ahrens, on the East by the land of Niebert, on the South by land of Niebert, and on the West by Missouri avenue, and I will on

WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the East front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN, Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 20, 1879. 336

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the city of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1879, of said court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff and Sanguinet H. Benoist, Geo. T. Hubbard, Gabriel T. Winne, Almer J. Winne and Conde L. Benoist are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit: 1. Lot of ground No. 25 in east Cote Brilliant addition to the city of St. Louis, fronting on Ladue avenue and containing forty-three hundredths of an acre. 2. The north part of lot No. 26, in east Cote Brilliant Addition to the city of St. Louis, having a front of 21 feet 3¾ inches on Ladue avenue, by a depth of 259 feet 8¾ inches, containing 12-100 of an acre. 3. A part of lot No. 26 in east Cote Brilliant addition to the city of St. Louis, having a front of 50 feet on Ladue avenue, by a depth of 150 feet, bounded on the north by land of persons unknown, east by land of Winnitage, south by Ladue street and west by land of a person or persons unknown. 4. A lot of ground in east Cote Brilliant addition to the city of St. Louis, having a front of 50 feet on the line of subdivision, by a depth of 109 feet 8¾ inches, bounded north by line of subdivision, east by land of Wientz, south by land of Fitzgerald and on the west by parties unknown. And I will, on

TUESDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN, Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26, 1879. 9

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the city of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1879, of said Court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Augustus C. Erfort, The Provident Savings Institution, a corporation, Sophia Einstein, wife of Wm. Einstein cestui que trust, William Einstein, Moris Maudel, trustee, Wm. Groshon, cesti que trust, Luther Babcock, trustee, and Emile Thomas are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to wit: Number two, a lot on Railroad avenue, being 45 feet in front or width and 159 feet in depth, and being known as lot 26 in block 3 of the Germantown addition to said city; number three, three lots on Railroad avenue, each being 45 feet in front or width and 158 feet in depth, and being known as lots 27, 28 and 29 respectively in block 3 of the Germantown addition to said city; and I will, on

TUESDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN, Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 3, 1879. 15

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, John W. Miller and Comfort H., his wife, by their deed dated the 19th day of April, 1877, and recorded on page 208 of book No. 571 of the records of the Recorder of Deeds for the county of St. Louis, conveyed to the undersigned all that certain parcel of real estate, of the city of St. Louis, and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning on the south side of Papin street and on the west side of a lot the property of Robert Holmes, thence westwardly along Papin street nineteen feet and five inches (19 5-12), thence southwardly perpendicular to Papin street one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet to a twenty-foot alley, thence eastwardly nineteen feet five inches (19 5-12) to lot of R. Holmes, thence northwardly along said last mentioned lot one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet to the place of beginning, being the lot occupied by the seventeenth house in Union place, in city block No. (448) of the city of St. Louis, and being the same property bought from George B. Murray by deed of even date hereof, in trust to secure the payment of certain notes specified in said deed. Now, under the provisions of said deed, the undersigned will offer said property for sale at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the eastern front of the Court-house in said city, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of

FRIDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879, for the purposes of said trust.

5 MARSHAL P. SANGUINET, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, John W. Miller, by his deed dated 4th day of December, 1874, and recorded on page 273 of book No. 514 of the records of the Recorder of Deeds for the county of St. Louis, conveyed to the undersigned all that certain parcel of real estate of the city of St. Louis, and described as follows, to-wit: The following described tract of land, situated in the county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, and in the eastern portion of Survey No. 76 of the Carondelet Common Fields, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a stone, the northeast corner of the tract; thence with the eastern boundary line of the survey aforesaid (No. 76), south 13° 15', west 2 chains 92 links, equal to one arpen, to a stone the southeast corner thereof; thence with the southern line of said survey No. 76 north 55° 25', west 38 chains 68 links, to a point in the eastern line of the Gravois Rock Road; thence with the said rock road north 43° 25'', east 2 chains 76 links to a point in the north line of said tract; thence with the north line of said tract south 55° 25', east 37 chains 18 links to the place of beginning, containing 12 18-100 arpens, and is bounded on the east by John C. Ivory's subdivision, on the south land now or late of Solomon H. Robbins, on the west by the Gravois Road, and on the north by land of John Bingham, and being the same land this day conveyed by the party of the third part to the party of the first part, and being all the land in said survey being east of the Gravois Rock Road owned by said grantor, and being the same property acquired by the said Murray by deed bearing date the thirty-first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and recorded in the Recorder's office for Saint Louis, in book 333, page 527, in trust to secure the payments of certain notes specified in said deed. Now, under the provisions of said deed, the undersigned will offer said property for sale at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the eastern front of the Court-house, in the said city, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of

FRIDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879, for the purposes of said trust.

6 MARSHAL P. SANGUINET, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, H. Clay Pierce and Minnie C. Pierce, his wife, and others, by their certain deed of trust dated June 1, A. D. 1874, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, for the then county, and now city of St. Louis, in record book 499, page 198, conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described property, to-wit: an undivided one-half of the following described premises, viz.: A certain lot of ground situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and being in Randolph's addition to the city of St. Louis, Missouri, commencing on the south side of Austin street, at the distance of two hundred and ten feet from the southeast corner of Austin and Fourteenth streets, and running eastwardly along Austin street thirty feet, thence southwardly and parallel with Fourteenth street two hundred and twenty-four feet six inches to Gratiot street, thence westwardly along Gratiot street one hundred and twenty feet to a point, thence northwardly parallel with Fourteenth street one hundred and four feet and three inches to a point, thence eastwardly and parallel with Gratiot street ninety feet to a point, thence northwardly and parallel with Fourteenth street one hundred twenty feet and three inches; also the undivided one-half of a certain lot of ground situated in city of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, being in Randolph's addition to said city of St. Louis, and in city block numbered 212, said lot containing a front of one hundred and thirty feet (130) on the south line of Austin street and a depth southwardly two hundred and twenty-four feet six inches to the north line of Gratiot street, on which it also fronts, one hundred and thirty feet; bounded north by Austin street, south by Gratiot street, east by lot of Pollard and west by lot now or formerly owned by W. H. Cobb, and being the same property conveyed to said Cobb by J. C. Pierce and wife, by deed dated November 27, A. D. 1867, and recorded in Recorder's office of then St. Louis county, Book 348, page 144; also an undivided one-half (½) part of all the engines, machinery, fixtures and apparatus of the machinery known as the machinery of the "St. Louis Coal Oil Works;" also an undivided one-fourth (¼) part of all the machinery, fixtures and apparatus known as the machinery of the "Laclede Coal Oil Works," all of which machinery, engines, fixtures and apparatus are situated in and on premises above described, which are the same conveyed by W. H. Cobb to said H. C. Pierce and J. F. Van Sise by deed of date first above stated; which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of certain notes in said deed described; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said notes; now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and in pursuance of the conditions of said deed of trust, I will, on

TUESDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879,

between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, proceed to sell said property at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purposes of said deed.

[illegible] Trustee.

LEGAL.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, James McB. Jones and Mattie Jones, his wife, by their deed of trust, dated January 1st, A. D. 1870, and recorded on page 529, in book 21 of the records of the Recorder's office of the county of Macon, in the State of Missouri, conveyed to the undersigned as trustee the following described real estate, lying and being situate in said county of Macon and State of Missouri, viz.: The west half of the southwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section fifteen (15); the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section sixteen (16); the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22); the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23), and the east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-seven (27), all said tracts lying and being in township sixty (60), range sixteen (16) of said county; in trust to secure the payment of certain notes specified in said deed. Now, under the provisions of said deed, the undersigned will sell said property, at public vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and four o'clock p. m. of

WEDNESDAY, TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1879,

for the purposes of said trust.

EDMUND T. ALLEN, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Mary Montgomery and Mathias Montgomery, her husband, by their deed of trust, dated the 28th day of May, A. D. 1868, and recorded on page 37 of book 366, in the Recorder's office of St. Louis county, in the State of Missouri, conveyed to the undersigned, as trustee, all that certain lot of land and premises lying and being in the city of St. Louis, in said State, known and described as follows: that is to say, lot No. twenty-five in block No. two in West Bremen, said block corresponding to city block No. 1243, having a front of 25 feet on the east side of Eighteenth street, by a depth of 128 feet to an alley; in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed described, and with power to sell in case of default in the payment of said note. And, whereas, default has so been made, now therefore I, the said trustee, pursuant to the provisions of said deed of trust, will sell said lot and premises publicly, by auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the east front door of the Court-house, in said city of St. Louis, on the

23RD DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., for the purposes of said trust.

JOHN D. S. [illegible]DEN, Trustee.

St. Louis, October 1 [illegible] 14

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the city of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1879, of said court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and The State Savings Association, John McNeil, Wenzel Holy, Henry Keithley and Sarah Keithley, his wife; Sarah Stilwell and her unknown children, of her body begot, are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit: A lot of ground in block No. 247 of said city of St. Louis, designated as lot 3 in Payne's Addition, containing 50 feet front on Second street, by a depth of 100 feet, bounded north by Clemens, east by Second street, south by Mullanphy and west by McKenna, and I will, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 15th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN, Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., September 20, 1879. 335

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Herman H. Holtmann and Anna Holtmann, his wife, by their certain deed of trust, bearing date the ninth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Louis City (formerly county), in book 529, page 203, did convey to the undersigned trustee the following described lots: One (1) and Two (2) in Charles [illegible] Beardslee subdivision, according to the plat thereof on record in the Recorder's office for St. Louis City (formerly county); said lots having an aggregate front in the south line of Page avenue of fifty (50) feet by a depth each of one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, more or less, to an alley twenty-five feet wide. It being the same property acquired by said Herman H. Holtmann, party of the first part, from Henry Loefler and wife by deed dated July 31st, 1875, and recorded in the Recorder's office for St. Louis county, now city, in Book No. 530, page 176, together with all the buildings and other improvements thereon erected, and it being fully understood by all the parties hereto that this conveyance is made subject to a former deed of trust of the property above described. In trust to secure the payment of certain promissory notes therein specified; and whereas one of said notes and tax is past due and unpaid. Now, therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust and at the request of the legal holders of said notes, the undersigned trustee will, on

TUESDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1879,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of that day, at the eastern front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, offer said property for sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said notes and interest thereon, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

HENRY SCHWIDDE, Trustee.

St. Louis, September 23, 1879. 344

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at the city of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1879, of said Court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Ellen F. O'Neil, wife of John J. O'Neil, John J. O'Neil, Joseph Bogy, cestui que trust, and Samuel N. Holliday, trustee, are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit: Number one, the undivided one-half of lot or tract of land, consisting of 14 and 37-100 acres, and being known as lot number 78 in the Carondelet Common Fields Survey, being bounded on the north by the real estate of one Murray, on the east by land in the South St. Louis subdivision, on the south by the real estate of said defendant Ellen F. O'Neil, and on the west by the Gravois Road. Number two, the undivided one-half of a lot or tract of land, consisting of 22 and 4-100 acres, and being known as lot number 80, in the Carondelet Common Fields survey, being bounded on the north by the real estate of said defendant, Ellen F. O'Neil, on the east by land in the South St. Louis subdivision, on the south by land in E. Block's subdivision, and on the west by the Gravois Road, and I will on

TUESDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879,

between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN, Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., September 26, 1879. 8

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, by deed of trust dated June 3, A.D. 1868, and recorded in Book No. 361, page 403, of the records of the Recorder's office of the county (now city) of St. Louis, State of Missouri, Hannah W. Roberts and John Roberts, her trustee, acting under her written instructions, conveyed to Robert S. Thoms, then of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, as trustee, the following described real estate, situated in the county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, to-wit: Lot No. 3 of subdivision of northwest fractional quarter of section number thirty-two (32), range forty-five (45) north, range six (6) east, the same being allotted to James S. Wilgus in partition of the estate of James Wilgus, deceased, by the Commissioners, a copy of their report being on record in book 1 6, page 164, of St. Louis records, said tract containing twenty-one and fifty-six hundredths (21 56-100) acres; beginning at the quarter-section corner in the east line of section thirty-one (31), thence east 15.90 chains to west line of survey 1953, thence north 7°, east 18 chains, thence west 17.40 chains to west line of section 32, thence south 12.91¾ chains to the beginning. Which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of certain notes specified in said deed. And whereas, it was, among other things, provided in said deed of trust, that, should default be made in the payment of said notes, or either of them, a sale of said property might be made by said trustee, Robert S. Thoms, or in case of his absence from said city of St. Louis, or refusal to act, by the Sheriff of the county of St. Louis for the time being, and the proceeds of said sale should be applied to the payment of expenses and costs of trust and in payment of said notes; and, whereas, the principal note mentioned in said deed long since became due and remains unpaid; and the said Robert S. Thoms being absent from said city of St. Louis, having removed from the State of Missouri, and the Sheriff of the county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, having declined and refused to execute the trust created in and by said deed and to make sale of said real estate for the purposes mentioned in said deed; and whereas, upon petition of the holder of said note, the Circuit Court of St. Louis County, State of Missouri, did, by its order of the 23d day of September, A. D. 1879, appoint the undersigned, H. R. Watson, of the county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, trustee, to execute said deed of trust, in lieu and place of said original trustee, Robert S. Thoms, with all the right, power and authority in said deed vested in said original trustee. Now therefore, in pursuance of said deed of trust, and of the order of said Circuit Court of St. Louis county, and at the request of the legal holder of said notes, I hereby give notice that I will, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18TH, 1879,

between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and four o'clock p. m., at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, proceed to sell, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property heretofore described, for the purposes in and by said deed of trust in such case authorized.

H. R. WATSON, as Trustee.

St. Louis, September 25, 1879. 7

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, H. Clay Pierce and Minnie C. Pierce, his wife, by their certain deed of trust dated September twenty-first, 1869, and duly recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds for the then county, and now city, of St. Louis, in record book 391, at page 389, conveyed to one S. R. Chittenden the following described real estate, to-wit: An undivided one-half of the following described premises, viz.: A certain lot of ground situated in the city of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, and being in Randolph's addition to the city of St. Louis, Missouri, commencing on the south side of Austin street, at the distance of two hundred and ten feet from the southeast corner of Austin and Fourteenth streets, and running eastwardly along Austin street thirty feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Fourteenth street two hundred and twenty-four feet six inches to Gratiot street; thence westwardly along Gratiot street one hundred and twenty feet to a point; thence northwardly parallel with Fourteenth street one hundred and four feet and three inches to a point; thence eastwardly and parallel with Gratiot street ninety feet to a point; thence northwardly parallel with Fourteenth street one hundred and twenty feet and three inches; also a certain lot of ground [illegible]

[illegible]

TUESDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879,

[illegible]

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Are now ready in GENTS' SILK LINEN and CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS in elegant designs and effects. Our Gold-plated Jewelry is the very best quality. Scarf Rings, Pins, Studs, Sleeve and Collar Buttons, at about one-half the usual cost elsewhere.

Samples and circulars mailed free.

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all of Keep's Goods.

GIBERT BRO'S, Gen'l Ag'ts, 621 OLIVE STREET.

Scholten Has one of the largest galleries in the World. No Waiting. Prices to suit the Times. 920-922 Olive, Cor. Tenth, St. Louis.

Anthracite Coal.

Best Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, Indiana Block, Big Muddy, Lebanon, Ills., Pittsburg and Blossburg Coals.

JAS. J. SYLVESTER, Agt., 319 Olive Street.

CEO. N. LYNCH, UNDERTAKER!

Removed to 1008 Olive Street.

Lehigh Valley Anthracite,

Big Muddy, Basin Block And Illinois COALS

LEWIS P. HARVEY & CO., 311 OLIVE STREET.

Dr. J. Conzelman's Cough Syrup. The Only Specific for Whooping Cough. Thousands bear grateful testimony to its wonderful cures, and for all Coughs, Colds and Lung Affections, it is unsurpassed. Sold by all Druggists.

LOCAL NEWS.

THOUGH it does seem to be a marvel of perfection, the manufacturers of Corticelli Spool Silk are ever striving to excel.

Mulford & M'Kenzie, brokers, sell R. R. Tickets to all points at reduced rates. 512 Chestnut.

AT Paris "Corticelli" received first premium.

CHEAPEST railroad tickets under Lindell Hotel. Excursion tickets bought and exchanged. J. W. Stockbridge, ticket broker.

FINE OLD HAND-MADE SOUR MASH WHISKIE from one to eight years old, from the celebrated Anderson & Crow distilleries, for sale by gallon or cask, at James Lupe's, 322 Olive.

"COTICELLI."—First premium at the St. Louis Exposition.

DR. E. C. CHASE, 922 Olive St., set of best teeth only $8.

IT is not an enamel, but a harmless beautifier of the skin, Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

A SCIENTIFIC TEST convinced the judges at the Cincinnati Exposition that the "Unequaled Corticelli" was the best spool silk in the land.

THE question of the day is: Did you see the ELECTRIC LIGHT AT C. CONRAD & CO.'S? DID YOU TRY THEIR BUDWEISER? If not go at once and examine the various departments some evening. Fresh oysters and fine delicacies always on hand.

VICTORY AFTER VICTORY.—"Corticelli" carries off the honors everywhere.

A New Use for Cork.

The want has long been felt of a floor covering combining the durability and warmth of a carpet with the cleanliness of oil cloth. This desirable end is obtained in the patent LINOLEUM, and being composed of cork, is never cold under foot. The goods are made in a variety of handsome patterns, suitable for every part of a dwelling house, as well as stores, offices, etc. See that the word "LINOLEUM" is on the back of every yard. This is the only genuine article. Kept by all carpet dealers.

ST. LOUIS and Cincinnati are both agreed that Corticelli Spool Silk is the best in the world.

MORE CONQUESTS OF "CORTICELLI."—Cincinnati again pays its homage, and St. Louis wheels into line.

THE only premium on Silk Threads at the St. Louis Exposition was bestowed on the "Unequaled Corticelli."

The East St. Louis Agent of the American Humane Association.

A telegram from Chicago yesterday stated that at the meeting of the American Humane Association at that place, Mr. T. T. Ramey, the agent of East St. Louis, was severely censured for neglecting his business. A reporter this morning met Judge Messick, who secured the appointment of Mr. Ramey. He said in relation to the association "there was no good cause to censure Mr. Ramey. I secured his appointment and consequently no one watched him more carefully than I did. Mr. Ramey lives on the line of Madison and St. Clair counties during the summer and in East St. Louis during the winter time. He can always be found at the stock yards. The difference between his way of doing and the agent's at Chicago is this. The former calls the attention of the stock men, who are all perfect gentlemen, to any violation of the laws of Illinois in relation to the prevention of cruelty to animals and requests them to be wary and water and feed their cattle when it should be done. The agent at Chicago gets into some out of the way place and the moment the time for watering the cattle passes he seizes the stock dealers and mulcts them for costs. Mr. Ramey is attentive to his work, and the censure is entirely uncalled for."

Judge Messick believes that the association has been misinformed by some parties.

IT is unnecessary for us to advertise, as some firms are obliged to do. Our material and elegant fit are sufficient. J. H. Deprez & Co., originators of $5 pants, over Swope's Shoe Store.

DR. ADAMS, Turkish baths, 311 North Seventh, between Olive and Locust streets.

SHIRTS made with reinforced fronts will wear longer. Conway & Co., 620 Olive st., make them.

A MEDICAL MANUFACTORY.

The Illinois Board of Health Investigating the Diplomas of the St. Louis Eclectic College.

How Modern Galens were Turned Loose upon Society by this Enterprising Institution.

The Illinois State Board of Health, which has been in session for the past few days at Springfield, closed its labors yesterday. One of the questions brought up before the Board was the recognition of doctors' diplomas. Two institutions, it seems, have fallen into bad repute in Illinois. One is the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, the other that of St. Louis. In June last the State Board declined to grant licenses to the graduates of the former medical school and at their present meeting they refused to recede from that position. Diplomas were also presented to the Board by graduates of the St. Louis Eclectic College. The members had been informed that the St. Louis Eclectic College granted diplomas illegitimately, and accordingly instructed the Secretary, Dr. J. H. Rauch, to investigate the matter, and if the information given the Board was correct, to withhold certificates from its graduates.

The St. Louis Eclectic College is, or was, situated at No. 1100 North Market street. The Dean of the Faculty is Dr. George H. Field, and this nursery of doctors is only a few years old. At present Dr. Luedeking, of the Health Department, says it is out of existence for want of pap wherewith to nourish it—in the shape of fees from aspiring disciples of Esculapius. The fall of

THIS HALL OF EMBRYO GALENS

was occasioned by the city Board of Health refusing to recognize their diplomas; hence the patients of the full-fledged doctors whom this institution turned out in scores, if they were killed instead of cured, could not be buried unless a certificate signed by another physician was produced. This, of course, placed the friends of the corpus vile in an awkward dilemma, and also the attendant physicians.

The Eclectics could not hold out against these difficulties, and the recruits to the army of the pestle and mortar demurred to attending lectures and paying fees to a faculty whose "sheepskin" was N. G.—no good.

Dr. Field's Faculty fell by a brother's hand. It was the old story of Cain and Abel. Even the Eclectics cannot live as a happy family. It seems there existed two Eclectic colleges—the St. Louis and the American. Mr. Jacob S. Merrell of this city was president of the latter. Last year he became aware of certain irregular practices of the St. Louis Eclectic College, and the result of his investigations for the cause of humanity and truth were somewhat startling. The family quarrel thus started grew in proportions, and finally the tale of the two rivals was listened to by the Board of Health on February 6, 1878. The Board resolved to investigate the Eclectic College, and both Mr. Merrell and Dr. Field with their partisans attended several meetings, at which the subject was thoroughly probed. Merrell came off victorious, and the Board found sufficient reason to decline to recognize the parchment paper of the St. Louis Eclectic College, which, of course, was a death blow to that institution.

The principal evidence against Dr. Field was the affidavit and testimony of Dr. J. E. Dunbar. It appears that Mr. Merrell wished to secure proof that the St. Louis school

SOLD ITS DIPLOMAS.

He accordingly conversed with a Dr. Sherman, who, in his evidence, naively admitted that he had practiced medicine for six years without having acquired a diploma, and the result of the tete-a-tete was that Sherman went to Field and informed him that a friend of his who knew nothing of surgery, etc., wanted a diploma. Field said he would fix it. Accordingly, a few days later, Dr. Sherman introduced to Drs. Field and Schwarz Dr. J. E. Dunbar as the applicant for the piece of paper. Dunbar was artfully disguised as a greenhorn. He carried an old carpet bag in his hand; his pants were stuffed in his boots, and he bore the general appearance of a farmer. Dr. Field said the diploma would cost $90, whereupon Sherman took him aside and told him that Dunbar only had $25, whereupon the former replied that that would do. The medico professors, Field and Schwarz, then began the examination, while the would-be graduate perspired as he went through the terrible ordeal.

A SPECIMEN EXAMINATION.

Said Dr. Field:

"What would you do in case of a fracture of the leg?"

"Why, d—n it, send for the nearest surgeon, of course," replied the medical aspirant with charming frankness.

"Well, in case there was no surgeon near?" continued the interrogator.

"That is hard to say. Nail the leg up in a box and tell the owner to lay quiet, I guess," was the nonchalant answer.

"You'll do," murmured the professor.

Now Dr. Schwarz commenced:

"Vat is die main nerf in die eye?"

"The optic nerve," was the reply.

"Vat is dat vat is insides die lits?"

The applicant answered correctly.

"Berry goot," said the examiner.

The ordeal was at an end. The candidate had come out with first honors. He received the ponderous roll of parchment qualifying him as a practitioner. Then came the most important part of the ceremony. Dunbar handed over the $25, and he was duly authorized to kill or cure.

The above are the facts brought out by the testimony before the Board of Health. Dr. Field denied the accuracy of many of the statements and said he had been entrapped by Merrell and his accomplices. The Board, however, thought the case well proven and refused to recognize Dr. Field's graduates.

Of course before its final extinction many of the graduates had been turned loose and Illinois was their favorite pasture ground. The State Board, however, has now taken the matter up, and when it has ascertained the facts will probably take the same action as the St. Louis Board of Health.

A MISSION AT HOME.

"Love thyself last * * *
Corruption wins not more than honesty.
Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace
To silence envious tongues. Be just, and fear not."

Unselfishness, honesty, and justice, are principles underlying sound business. The practice and inculcation of these principles constitutes a mission work at home not less important in its place than other missions which are absorbing public attention.

Kent & Miller, the Clothiers, are in this sense home missionaries. It has been their mission to bring down prices for Good Goods to the lowest Cash Figures.

It has been their mission to give honest material, honestly made up.

They have been just to all their patrons, and without fear of consequences they have shared with their customers the advantages which their extensive trade, large cash purchases and economy as manufacturers have given.

To clergymen they give a liberal discount.

Their stock is now at its best, and their display of Fall Wear for Men, Youths and Boys is well worth a call to see, even if no purchase is made. Remember the place.

KENT & MILLER'S, No. 305 North Fourth st.

LOST IN SPACE.

Theories Relative to the Missing Pathfinder —A Letter from Mr. Downey.

The improbable theory as to the whereabouts of the "Pathfinder" suggested by the POST-DISPATCH yesterday seems to have been favorably received by many friends of the missing adventurers. The reports of a balloon seen at Albion, Mich., and Dubuque, Ia., traveling in a southeasterly direction, inspire the hope that the aeronauts landed somewhere near the lakes, and that a second ascension was made, and that the sudden change in the wind is bearing the two in a homeward direction. Another opinion advanced is that Prof. Wise and George Burr were thrown from their car, and the balloon thus lightened continued to ascend and remained in mid-air, pursuing its course in whatever direction the wind was blowing.

ANOTHER THEORY

is that the valves to the air-ship might have gotten out of order, rendering it uncontrolable by the aeronauts, thus placing them at the mercy of the winds. In either of these cases there is a shadow of hope furnished that all may yet turn out for the best. A careful watch is being made throughout Iowa, Michigan and Illinois, and if there is any truth in these opinions, it will not be many hours before they are verified or proven as fallacies.

A LETTER FROM MR. DOWNEY.

The following letter was received to-day by Mr. Mabley from Mr. J. F. Downey, a nephew of Prof. Wise:

LOUISIANA, MO., October 10.

MR. THOMAS MABLEY—Dear Sir: Since I have heard of the "Pathfinder" being seen on the east side of Lake Michigan I am hopeful the aeronauts will yet be found. Instead of offering rewards for the discovery of the balloon I think the better plan would be to send trusty agents to places where the "Pathfinder" is supposed to have landed, and I will do all in my power to further such an expedition. You remember, I have contended all along that the balloon had sailed as far if not beyond the lakes, as I believe it remained in the air twenty-four hours.

I will have a letter in the Sedalia Democrat to-day or to-morrow answering the accusations that this is an advertising dodge on your part. You are the best advertised man in Missouri to-day, and do not need to resort to this device to make your business wider known.

Yours truly, JAMES F. DOWNEY.

BOUND TO SUIT!!!

As the autumn is upon us we wish to present a few *suit*able remarks adapted to the clothes-wearing public. For the past seventeen years we have endeavored to *suit* the wishes of our patrons, studying the wants of the same. This season we can show a greater variety of goods than heretofore. We have *suits* for business men, *suits* for workingmen, *suits* for fat men, *suits* for lean men, *suits* for tall men, *suits* for short men, *suits* for youths, *suits* for boys, *suits* for children (and a Japanese puzzle to go with it), *suits* to sleep in, *suits* for underwear, *suits* for matrimonial ceremonies. We have all kinds of *suits*, barrin' law-*suits*. Our business men's *suit* is without question the great *suit* of the city, as $12 buys it, and it is the best ever seen. Our boy's *suit* for $5 is all wool, and we challenge any one to beat it for $7 50, and court examination of it by every mother who has a boy aged from 3 to 10 years to clothe.

POLACK'S,

S. E. Cor. Fourth and Olive.

A GOOD PLAN.—THE MOST PROFITABLE way for dealing in stocks is by combining many orders and co-operating them as a whole, dividing profits pro rata among the shareholders, according to the market. Each customer thus secures all the advantages of immense capital and experienced skill, and can use any amount from $10 to $10,000 or more, with equal proportionate success. "New York Stock Reporter" and new circular mailed free. Full information for any one to operate successfully. LAWRENCE & CO., 57 Exchange Place, New York.

SILVER PLATED

Casters, Tea Sets, Butter Dishes, Spoons, Forks, Knives, Etc., Quadruple Plate on Nickel Silver, and Hard White Metal re-tailed at the lowest

Wholesale Cash Prices.

Old Ware replated and repaired. Jewelry Gold Plated. Extra Cruets for Casters. Special discount to hotels. E. M. WADSWORTH & CO., Manufactures of Silver Plated Ware, 612 Olive st.

Free of Charge.—All advertisements under the head of "Wanted," not exceeding five lines and not of a business nature, will be inserted free.

PERSONAL.

1000 Bill Heads, $1; business cards $1 per 1,000. Tanner & Bro., 414 N. Third st.

ALL the latest designs in Paper-hanging, Window Shades, Frames, Pictures and Mirrors, cheap at Stephens', 811 Washington avenue. 26*

A. B. PEARSON & CO., Manufacturers of Pearson's Patent Scales and Beams, 409 and 411 Morgan.

ALL persons buying Picture Frames call at Ross' Frame Manufactory, 104 North Third st. Regilding done in the best manner at low rates.

ALL Premiums offered by Fair Association for Corsets received by Mrs. L. Kessler, 915 Olive street. 10

BALTIMORE and Barstow's Fire-place Heaters, $55; kitchen ranges, $15 to $50. DANA & CO., 115 and 117 Washington avenue.

BE SURE AND CONSULT MADAME MAGINSLEY, the only natural hair clairvoyant in the world, seats all diseases of the human system through the hair; tells the past, present and future; locates stolen property; unites the separated; brings success to the unsuccessful; causes speedy marriages; can show hundreds of testimonials from ladies of nobility of Europe, and of the first ladies of America. Persons living at a distance can consult the Madame either medically or otherwise by sending a lock of hair, day of month and year of birth, and name in full, and on receipt of one dollar will receive answer by return mail. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Fee 50 cents to $2. No. 821 Locust street, opposite new Custom-house.

CAST-OFF clothing bought by calling or addressing M. B. Barnett, 302 Locust street.

CHEAPEST job printing in the city, at A. De Bolt & Co., 827 N. Third st.

DR. J. SMITH, Dentist, 1310 Franklin avenue. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

DRESSMAKERS' Magic Scale. A perfect system of dress cutting; the most difficult forms perfectly fitted without trying on or changing seams, being only in one small piece, it is easily learned; in from one to five days any lady can become a perfect cutter. Sent postpaid to any address, with full instructions, for $3. Agents wanted. J. H. Fountain, General Agent, 621 Franklin avenue.

DR. MOZLEY,

the proprietor of the Live Drug Store, 706 Olive street, consults and treats all patients free who call or send him a description of their condition, charging them only for medicines used. I carry the largest retail stock of Drugs and Medicines in the city, and sell them at 25 to 100 per cent less than regular city prices.

LEMON ELIXIR,

a pleasant lemon drink, cures all biliousness, constipation, headache, indigestion and sallow complexion, pimples, impure blood, etc. It is the most elegant and reliable preparation ever prepared for the regulation of the liver, stomach and bowels; it does not sicken or irritate the stomach; 50c for a half-pint bottle at the Druggist's.

FOR A GOOD Hair Switch, puffs or curls, go to C. C. Burge, 1006 Franklin ave. 7*

FOR PHOTOGRAPHS visit gallery of Fitz W. Guerin, inven. of statuary photo. and recip. of medals at Paris Exposition, 1878. No. 627 Olive st. 30*

GENTLEMEN, go to 1428 Franklin avenue to have your clothes dyed, cleaned and renovated.

GET your Bath and Flesh Brushes of Latiner Bros., No. 8 S. Fifth street. We have the largest assortment of brushes of all kinds in the city, for the least money.

GENTLEMEN OR LADIES about engaging in business should consult Madame Maginsley; will tell you of your success or losses, brings separated together and shows you the road to wealth; 821 Locust street. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. Satisfaction given or money refunded. 20

J. A. SEIBERT has reopened his photo gallery No. 415 Franklin ave., bet. Fourth & Fifth st.

LADIES, if you are a little one-sided or the children a little deformed, step in and see how the Williamson Improved Shoulder Brace will improve your figure, 614 Olive.

MORGENS, THE FANCY DYER, 118 North Sixth street, near Pine.

MRS. LANKTON, Indian Fortune Teller, 921 N. Seventh street (side entrance), St. Louis.

MRS. L. BARTLETT WHITE, the great St. Louis natural clairvoyant, trance, test and business medium, 1413 Morgan street. 30*

NICOLAS ZINK, 511 Chestnut street, is the only cheap tailor in fine custom work. A perfect fit guaranteed. Give him a call.

PERSONAL—The place where glory waits thee, Mme J. Barron, 616 Franklin avenue. Millinery, Human Hair and fancy goods.
Trimmed Hats, $1, $1 50 and $2.
Auction Canton, 25c; all shapes.
Regular Canton, 40c; all shapes.
Union Melon, 65c; all shapes.
Human Hair Switches, 75c, $1 and $2.
Combing, 50c. Hairdressing, 50c.
Saratoga Wave and Frizette. Perfumery, Kid Gloves, Botanical Hair Restorative, etc., 50 per cent below others.

PERSONAL—H. S. Chase, Dentist, has removed to 2822 Washington avenue. 1

PERSONAL—Chronic and private diseases speedily cured. Dr. H. Schwartz, 521 Pine, bet. 5th & 6th.

PERSONAL—Girofle: 2v20 4f 7h22 3'm 149d 6 d021m39g. Mourzouk. 9

PERSONAL—New York oysters, 25 cents per dozen, at Moutgomery's, 620 Pine street. 6*

PERSONAL.—Travelers and wholesale buyers should remember that the best stock of trunks, traveling bags and satchels, at lowest prices, can be found at B. A. Hickman & Co.'s, 309 North Third st., near P.-O. Trunks and satchels repaired.

PERSONAL—Calf shoes $3 50, to measure, at Jno. Lottrup's, 614 N. Fourth street.

PERSONAL—Heloise: The unexpected tete-a-tete was very enjoyable. Write as to when we shall inspect the dangerous bridge. Abelard. 8

PERSONAL.—Mme. Dunnill, midwife, a graduate of the St. Louis School of Midwives. If you are in trouble call, or with confidence write; letters confidential; patients received for confinement. Residence 814 E. Fourteenth street, between Gratiot and Papin, St. Louis. 28

PERSONAL—Ladies that wish to be in style should know that the newest in hair is the Chatelaine braid now almost universally worn in the East. The beautiful Saratoga wave, which dresses the hair in a few moments in a manner most becoming to all ladies, also the Coquette, the Frizette with or without part made of natural curly hair, are very stylish and beautiful. Braids or switches, curls, puffs, wigs and toupees at the very lowest price, and satisfaction guaranteed, at wholesale and retail.

The Golden Hair Wash L'Aureoline De Robare, of London, and L'Eau Dore, of Paris, which imparts a most beautiful and fashionable golden color, and as harmless as water, at wholesale and retail.

L'Eau Figaro, recommended by the French Hygienic Society, will dye the hair or beard brown, dark brown, or black; will give full satisfaction, which no other preparation has been able to give. The very nicest and newest styles in hair ornaments are constantly received and sold at the very lowest possible prices at A. R. Sabini's, Fashionable Hair Dresser and Wig Manufacturer, 509 North Fourth street. Agent for Bazar Paper Patterns.

PURE apple cider every day from the tank; also 2-year-old cider vinegar, for sale at 506 Christy avenue. John Wiepert. 27*

PERSONAL—Stiff hats remodeled into the Pinafore style. All kinds of hats repaired at southwest cor. Fourth and Olive. Entrance on Olive. J. Bardsley. 29

MERITORIOUS AWARD!

PUBLIC OPINION HAS BEEN AWARDED TO

Scharff Bros.

FOR THE

LOWEST PRICES IN ST. LOUIS

ON THEIR MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

The First Premium "Best Display" of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Awarded to

SCHARFF BROTHERS,

By a Rush of Customers who appreciate Low Prices for Good Goods.

First Premium "Best Display" of Silks and Dress Goods in the City Awarded to

SCHARFF BROTHERS,

By an appreciative public who speak in praise of the good bargains that are always being sold by them, and who will not relax in the effort to place on their counters such goods as are desired by the masses, and at prices to be appreciated at a glance.

Do not pass their Store without giving them a call, if but to convince yourselves of these FACTS.

SCHARFF BROTHERS'

NEW AND ELEGANT RETAIL DRY GOODS BAZAR

309 N. FOURTH STREET,

BETWEEN OLIVE AND LOCUST.

GLENN'S



SULPHUR SOAP

CAUTION!—See that you get the above bearing both the name and design on the cartoon which encloses each cake, as this famous remedy has been counterfeited.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop., N.Y.

THE LEADING EXTERNAL SPECIFIC FOR

SKIN DISEASES

A Beautifier of the Complexion.

It renders the Cuticle Healthful, Clear, and Smooth, and is the best possible substitute for expensive Sulphur Baths. It will heal Ulcers and Sores.

Persons employing it have no need to resort to Sulphur Springs for bathing purposes.

It is a desirable DISINFECTANT of CLOTHING or BED LINEN, and a capital remedy and preventive of Obnoxious or Contagious Diseases. It is also valuable as an injection.

As an adjunct of the TOILET, it is far more desirable than any cosmetics.

TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES yield to its influence; and it is the very best soap to shave with, leaving the skin smooth. It also ERADICATES DANDRUFF. The article is endorsed by the Medical fraternity.

PRICES: 25 cts. a Cake. A BOX WITH 3 Cakes 70 c. Sent by Mail Prepaid.

All respectable Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Grocers keep on hand GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP; and will on demand for it supply the genuine.

FAMOUS REMEDIES.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, for Coughs and all Lung Diseases.
HAIR REVIVIUM, For restoring Gray Hair to Original Color (Unequalled), 50 Cents.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which Cure in One Minute. 25 Cents.
HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE (instantaneous), 50 Cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



THE ONLY Small Havanas, 3 for 10c

Regular Size Havana Filler, 5c.

Best Full Size Spanish, 3 for 25c.

Large Size Imported, 10c and Up.

JOE CLARKE,

MAKER AND IMPORTER,

No. 414 Washington Avenue.

THE EXPOSITION COMMITTEE

HAVE AWARDED TO

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.

First Premium and Diploma for Best Men's Suit.
First Premium and Diploma for Best Boy's Suit.
First Premium and Diploma for Finest Display of Clothing.

Every Premium Offered on Ready-Made Clothing Taken BY

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.,

RETAILERS OF FINE CLOTHING,

200 and 202 North Fifth, Corner of Pine.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—Clara! Open keep the gates of gentle love—thine passing to Charley's big from the mountains to yourself. He delight in a Keevil Hat, from Fourth, near Pine—207. 10

REMEMBER the Winter Garden Restaurant is now open. Is first class still. Baltimore oysters 25c per dozen; N. Y. counts 35c per doz. 6

REMOVAL—Wm. Parks, tailor, has removed to 620 Olive st., with J. T. Conway & Co., where he will be pleased to see his friends, and prices to suit the times in first-class work. Don't forget the number—620 Olive st. *23

SEASIDE LIBRARY—All numbers for sale at Willie Gray's, 308 and 709 Olive st. Orders by mail promptly filled, free of postage. *28

SADDLES, harness, horse clothing and turf goods; lowest cash prices. G. R. Alderton, 419 N. 5th.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE, October; St. Nicholas and Demorest's Portfolio, at Willie Gray's, 308 and 709 Olive st. *28

THE Winter Garden Restaurant is the boss. Give it a trial. 6

THE Great Five Dollar English Walking Shoes for $3 50; warranted sewed. R. Robinson, 718 Olive.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols neatly repaired and covered at 920 Washington av. Charges moderate.

$50,000 TO ANY PERSON who will equal the Doctor in his profession. He is thoroughly acquainted with the Egyptian, Arabian, Persian Astrological readings, and mysteries of the Hindoo philosophers; successful reader of the planets and stars and astrological hieroglyphics. To all in business his advice is invaluable; can foretell with the greatest certainty the results of all commercial and business transactions. He removes all family troubles, such as unfaithfulness, excessive drinking, etc.; gives good luck through life. His powers of sympathy are unequaled, and tells your very thoughts; guides the single to a happy marriage, and has the means of securing a speedy marriage—which can be tested and proved by thousands who daily and eagerly visit him. He is the most renowned and natural Clairvoyant, gifted with extraordinary powers from birth; telling events from the cradle to the grave. All diseases of the eye, ear, throat, lungs, liver, stomach, kidneys, sexual or nervous diseases, or deformities, treated with the greatest success. Send five stamps for Marriage Guide. Dr. A., 910 North Tenth street, between Franklin ave. and Wash.

EDUCATIONAL.

AN instructor of experience is open for an engagement in some private family, in city or country. Adress B. D., this office.

JOHNSON'S commercial College, 210 and 212 N. Third street, open day and night. Send for circulars. 17

MOUND CITY Commercial College, 210 and 212 N. 4th street. Est. 1859. T. A. Rice, A. M., LL. B., Pres't. 24

SCHOOL BOOKS—2D-HAND SCHOOL BOOKS. The largest stock at the lowest prices. Books of all grades and for all schools at ARCHER'S, 709 Olive st.

FOR RENT.

3 ROOMS—new, first floor, water, gas fixtures—No. 105 South Twentieth. 6*

418 S. SIXTH STREET, 6 ROOMS, HYDRANT.....$20 00
723 S. Fifth street, 6 rooms.....1800
1513 St. Auge ave., 10 rooms, all conveniences.....
20 S. Twentieth street, 6 rooms; hall gas, bath.20 00
3902 Broadway—6 rooms, hydrant, cistern.....
617 S. Jefferson av.—6 rooms, hydrant.....13 50
1029 Winter street, 10 rooms, all conveniences.10 00
2023 Walnut, 8 rooms; hall, bath, etc.
F. W. AEFERSTEIN, No. 517 Pine street.

1309 WASHINGTON AVENUE—Visitors to the Fair accommodated with good rooms and board. 7

1825 OLIVE ST.—Rooms with board, day, week or month; also unfurnished rooms with board. 6

2325 FRANKLIN AVE.—One large new room $4 per month; all conveniences. *6

2325 FRANKLIN AVE.—Large stable and warehouse to rent low. *6

FOR RENT.—A neatly furnished room. Apply 1001 Morgan street.

FOR RENT, Sale, Lease or Exchange—Stores, dwellings and building lots in various parts of the city, and money to loan on city property. Apply to John Maguire, Real Estate Agent, 519 Walnut street.

FOR RENT—718 Garrison avenue, new 9-room stone front; $35 per month.
3409 Morgan street, 8 rooms and bath; $60 per month.
1417 Chouteau avenue, 10 rooms, bath and all modern improvements; stable for three horses; $800 per annum.
905 Amelia avenue, 10 rooms, bath, etc.; $700 per annum.
2815 Russell avenue, 9 rooms and bath; 50-foot lot; $45 per month.
3516 Washington avenue, 10 rooms and bath, etc.; $65 per month.
1534 Mississippi avenue, 10 rooms and bath, etc.; $700 per annum.
3212 South Eighth street, 6 rooms, water in kitchen; $12 per month.
518 South Seventh street, store; $30 per month.
619 and 621 Poplar street, stores; $10 per month.
1218 Olive street, store, $25 per month.
213 N. Eighth street, a fine store, and very central.
2824 Chouteau ave., store; $10 per month.
3710 Carondelet avenue, store and 6 rooms; $25.
1150 South Eighth street, 9 rooms and bath; all modern conveniences; $45 per month.
CAVENDER & ROWSE, 800 Olive street.

FOR RENT.—2812 Locust street; twelve rooms, all conveniences; a desirable mounting in all respects. T. I. Rutherford, 219 N. Eighth street. 4*

WANTED—Occupants for furnished rooms at 1416 Chestnut street. 8

TURKISH BATHS, ELECTRIC, SULPHUR, and every other bath. Health and comfort assured. Under Lindell Hotel. J. P. THOMAS, Proprietor.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS

Including all the Latest Parisian Novelties in Beaded Fringes and Passementeries.

NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES!

Embracing every conceivable style in Real and Imitation Laces, from the very finest to the most ordinary qualities.

New Handkerchiefs.

An Immense Stock in all kinds of Linen Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, commencing at 8c and running up to $5 each.

COLORED SILK FRINGES.

Our Stock of these goods will be much larger and more varied than any other house, and we will make Fringes in all the combinations to match New Styles of Dress Materials.

French Underwear!

We now have an entire new stock of Linen and Percale Chemises, Night Gowns, Drawers, Chemise-Bands, Children's French Embroidered Dresses, Slips, etc.

1,500 CHILDREN'S FRENCH CAPS!

Of our Own Direct Importation, ranging in price from 80c to $3 each.

WORSTED GOODS!

Zephyr Worsted, Hand-Knit Woolen Goods, Worsted Embroideries. Our stock in these will be found to be the largest ever offered.

PRICES LOWER THAN OTHER HOUSES.

GRANT, CUNNINGHAM & CO.,

No. 505 North Fourth St.

SWEEPSTAKE AND 5 FIRST PREMIUMS

WERE AWARDED

Burrell, Comstock & Co.

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THE FURNITURE DISPLAY

Made by them at Their Store,

402 and 404 N. FOURTH STREET,

IS NOT EXCELLED IN

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Are invited to see our Exposition in these Goods, which takes 20,000 square feet to show Samples.

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402 and 404 North Fourth Street.

THE "PEERLESS" BICYCLE!



Of the four sizes that we make, Nos. 1 and 2 are adapted for boys' use. All the iron parts are malleable, and brightly tinned. The connections are of iron tubing, painted in high colors. Nos. 3 and 4 are fully strong enough for men's use. The wheels are made of the best material, with hand-shaved spokes and heavy welded tires. The connections are made of iron tubing, well-fitted and finished in a superior manner.

No. 1. Has 28 inch front wheel and 28 inch hind wheel.
" 2. " 32 " " " 12 " "
" 3. " 36 " " " 18 " "
" 4. " 42 " " " 18 " "

Send for Prices,

CHEEVER, BURCHARD & CO.,

508 N. FOURTH STREET, St. Louis.

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FOR SALE—We have for sale more fine, eligible residence lots in the vicinity of Lafayette Park and on Compton Hill, than any other real estate firm in the city. Persons wishing to buy will do well to examine our list. CAVENDER & ROWSE, 800 Olive street.

FOR SALE—Several first-class lots of land in school sections, between Franklin avenue and Olive st. and east of Grand avenue. CAVENDER & ROWSE, 800 Olive street.

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$100,000 TO LOAN on improved city property. CAVENDER & ROWSE, 800 Olive street.

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Money loaned on personal property, viz.: Jewelry, Gold and Silverware, Watches, Diamonds, &c., at 3 per cent.
No charges for storage or safe keeping.
Forfeited pledges for sale.
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